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Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization

Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Budget performance of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component, namely: protection of civilians; support to stabilization and the strengthening of State institutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and support.

During the performance period, MONUSCO continued to reduce its footprint in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with the complete withdrawal of troops from the Kasai region in November 2020 and the closure of the Kananga and Tshikapa offices as from 30 June 2021. However, the Mission continued to provide bridging support for key peacebuilding and stabilization efforts, including support to national authorities and United Nations agencies. The reconfiguration of the force Intervention Brigade advanced apace, with the arrival of two quick reaction forces, while the operational capacity of the entire MONUSCO force was strengthened through the deployment of the Geolocation and Threat Analysis Unit and the Tactical Intelligence Unit. MONUSCO also supported the Government in devising a new national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration structure. The implementation of the Mission's mandate continued to be affected by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, with related restrictions on travel and gatherings, and disruptions to the supply chain.

MONUSCO incurred \$1,002,121,600 in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 93.2 per cent, compared with \$1,036,092,000 in expenditure and a utilization rate of 98.8 per cent in the 2019/20 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$73,217,000 was due to reduced requirements for military and police personnel, owing mainly to higher delayed deployment rates for all categories of military and police personnel, lower freight requirements for the rotation and repatriation of contingent-owned equipment as a result of the postponement or cancellation of the deployment of troops and formed police units and a lower daily cost for rations, along with reduced requirements for operational costs, owing mainly to the impact of restrictions on travel and gatherings in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the lower cost of fuel.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	526 078.6	472 920.8	53 157.8	10.1
Civilian personnel	258 006.7	257 581.5	425.2	0.2
Operational costs	291 253.3	271 619.3	19 634.0	6.7
Gross requirements	1 075 338.6	1 002 121.6	73 217.0	6.8
Staff assessment income	26 394.2	26 910.5	(516.3)	(2.0)
Net requirements	1 048 944.4	975 211.1	73 733.3	7.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	1 075 338.6	1 002 121.6	73 217.0	6.8

Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved^a</i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)^b</i>
Military observers	660	464	29.7
Military contingents	13 640	12 554	8.0
United Nations police	591	334	43.5
Formed police units	1 410	1 051	25.5
International staff	720	632	12.2
National staff			
National Professional Officers	199	178	10.6
National General Service staff	1 521	1 439	5.4
United Nations Volunteers			
International	336	311	7.4
National	11	9	18.2
Temporary positions ^c			
International staff	6	5	16.7
National Professional Officers	8	6	25.0
National General Service staff	46	45	2.2
Government-provided personnel	90	56	37.8

^a Representing the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

^c Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 5 March 2020 ([A/74/738](#)) and amounted to \$1,087,769,600 gross (\$1,061,238,400 net). It provided for 660 military observers, 13,640 military contingent personnel, 2,001 police personnel, including 1,410 in formed units, 726 international staff, 1,780 national staff, including 213 National Professional Officers, 347 United Nations Volunteers and 90 government-provided personnel.
2. In its report of 30 April 2020, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$1,083,538,600 gross for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 ([A/74/737/Add.12](#), para. 27).
3. The General Assembly, by its resolution [74/286](#) and its decision 74/571, appropriated an amount of \$1,075,338,600 gross (\$1,048,944,400 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of MONUSCO was established by the Security Council in its resolution [1925 \(2010\)](#) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions [2502 \(2019\)](#) and [2556 \(2020\)](#).
5. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council to achieve an overall objective, namely, to advance peace and security in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
6. Within that overall objective, the Mission has, during the performance period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component, as follows: protection of civilians; support to stabilization and the strengthening of State institutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and support.
7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2020/21 period. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

8. During the performance period, in line with the strategic guidelines included in the budget proposal for the 2020/21 period, MONUSCO reduced its footprint in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with the complete withdrawal of military troops from the Kasai region in November 2020, consolidating the gains in improved security. The Kananga field office and Tshikapa sub-office were closed as of 30 June 2021. However, the Mission continued to provide bridging support for key

peacebuilding and stabilization efforts, including support to national authorities to strengthen justice and correctional institutions and strengthening the capacity of human rights defenders and organizations to monitor, document and report on the human rights situation.

9. The Mission implemented a comprehensive approach to the protection of civilians through coordination among all of its civilian and uniformed components, as well as with United Nations agencies, with a particular focus on enhancing the Mission's threat assessment and mitigating the effects of military operations on civilians. During the performance period, the Mission enhanced its capacity to receive and respond to alerts through the expansion of the community alert networks and by creating a 24/7 hub in Beni territory to enhance the Mission's response to security concerns. The reconfiguration of the force Intervention Brigade advanced apace with the arrival of two quick reaction forces, while the operational capacity of the entire MONUSCO force has been strengthened through the deployment of the Geolocation Threat Analysis Unit and the Tactical Intelligence Unit. The capacity of national actors was enhanced and support was provided to the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) in full compliance with the human rights due diligence policy, including through operational training, intelligence-sharing and donations of equipment, including military bases, in order to support the expansion of State authority.

10. MONUSCO developed area-based strategies that defined desired outcomes and priority areas of intervention to address concerns regarding the protection of civilians in an integrated and comprehensive manner. The Mission strengthened its comprehensive approach to the protection of civilians, including through the reinvigoration and operationalization of coordination mechanisms at the leadership, operational and tactical levels to facilitate joint threat assessment and joint planning. Efforts were made to improve the Mission's situational awareness through the development of a mission-wide intelligence architecture, the increased use of intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capacities, and the deployment of the Geolocation and Threat Analysis Unit in Beni. In compliance with the policy on the protection of civilians in United Nations peacekeeping missions, MONUSCO developed quarterly forward-looking reports on the protection of civilians, following thorough consultations among the civilian, police and military components, as well as with United Nations agencies. Internal reviews were also conducted to assess the Mission's performance in relation to early warning and response.

11. In Ituri, the Mission focused its efforts on protecting displaced populations and securing movement along the main road axes and around Bunia town. MONUSCO continued its efforts to strengthen its capacities to prevent and deter the threats posed by the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) in Beni territory (North Kivu) and Irumu territory (Ituri) by expanding the operational area of the force Intervention Brigade and reinforcing it with quick-reaction forces and by ensuring more systematic information-sharing and coordination between the Beni and Bunia field offices. A 24/7 hub was also established in Beni to centralize the collection, verification, dissemination and response to alerts of attacks against civilians in the area. In North Kivu, MONUSCO increased the tempo of its activities to mitigate the impact on civilians of FARDC operations and armed group clashes following the split within the Nduma défense du Congo-Rénové (NDC-R) armed group. This included the projection of standing combat deployments and support to the restoration of State authority in Masisi and Rutshuru territories. In South Kivu, continued efforts to protect vulnerable populations affected by armed group and intercommunity violence in the Hauts Plateaux area were accompanied by community and political engagement at the national and provincial levels to defuse tensions, including worrying trends of hate speech. In Tanganyika, MONUSCO continued progress towards its responsible

withdrawal from the province by replacing contingent troops with formed police units and conducting activities aimed at consolidating State authority and facilitating the durable return of displaced people.

12. MONUSCO contributed to the improvement of the security of civilians under physical threat from armed groups and intercommunal violence in areas affected by armed conflict through capacity-building and sensitization sessions for local protection mechanisms in Beni and Goma (North Kivu), Bukavu and Uvira (South Kivu), Bunia (Ituri), Kalemie (Tanganyika) and Tshikapa (Kasai). This led to the better functioning of tools and mechanisms for the protection of civilians and improved mutual collaboration between actors involved in the protection of civilians and local authorities. In support of community-based threat assessments and the development of mitigation measures for the protection of civilians, joint assessment missions and joint protection missions were deployed in hotspot areas in North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika, Ituri, Kasai and Kasai Central. Other efforts enhanced the capacity of State officials and improved participatory security governance through the establishment of local security councils at the provincial and territorial level in Goma, Kalemie, Bukavu, Kananga and Tshikapa.

13. During the performance period, the United Nations Mine Action Service responded to 358 requests for explosive ordnance removal. As a result, an estimated 166,159 civilians have safe access to key civilian infrastructures in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika. The Service addressed 100 per cent of the requests received from the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes in Ituri (1 request), North Kivu (7 requests), South Kivu (4 requests) and Tanganyika (1 request) and destroyed 5,400 rounds of small arms ammunition and 36 items of unexploded ordnance. The Service also addressed 100 per cent of the requests received from FARDC (18 requests) to destroy obsolete, unsafe and unserviceable weapons and ammunition, resulting in the disposal of 16,444 rounds of small arms ammunition and 192 items of unexploded ordnance. This contributed to a reduction in the illicit circulation of weapons and ammunition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and helped to ensure the protection of the population living in the vicinity of FARDC ammunition depots by avoiding any unplanned explosions due to poor storage and handling of unserviceable ammunition.

14. Twenty-two mobile courts and twenty joint investigation missions were deployed in support of the investigation and prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence. The Prosecution Support Cell conducted monthly mentoring sessions with judicial authorities in Bunia, Bukavu, Goma, Beni, Kalemie and Kananga on investigation and prosecution of serious crimes. The sessions contributed to several convictions. For example, following a two-year trial in Goma supported by MONUSCO, Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka, former leader of the Nduma défense du Congo (NDC), and Séraphin Nzitonda (also known as Lionceau), leader of the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment for war crimes perpetrated in Walikale in North Kivu between 2007 and 2017. The conviction and sentencing of Mr. Sheka, in this emblematic priority case, provided justice for hundreds of victims, including victims of sexual violence and victims of the recruitment and use of children. Nizeyimana Evariste (also known as Kizito), former brigade commander of FDLR-Forces combattantes abacunguzi (FDLR-FOCA), and Tsongo Sivitsomo Eugène of Mai-Mai Mazembe/Union des patriotes pour la défense des innocents, were also convicted of war crimes, crimes against humanity and participation in an insurrectional movement and were sentenced to life imprisonment in relation to crimes perpetrated in 2016 in Lubero in North Kivu. In South Kivu, the leader of the Raia Mutomboki Hamakombo armed group was convicted of crimes against humanity and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

for crimes perpetrated in Bunyakiri in Kalehe territory. In Ituri, several armed groups and FARDC members were convicted and sentenced for atrocities committed in Djugu, Mahagi and Irumu, including by the Cooperative pour le développement du Congo (CODECO) armed group and the Front patriotique et intégrationniste du Congo. Nine Mai-Mai elements were convicted for war crimes in relation to attacks against Ebola response teams in Mambasa and sentenced to life imprisonment. In addition, two members of FARDC were convicted for war crimes committed during the violence in Djugu and sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, while in Tshikapa 12 members of FARDC were convicted for sexual violence by the military court of Kasai at the appeals level and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 4 to 20 years.

15. Furthermore, MONUSCO support focused on cases of sexual violence, including against children, which resulted in the conviction of 58 members of FARDC and the Congolese national police in Beni, Butembo, Rutshuru, Kalemie, Bukavu and Kananga. Support was also provided to military justice authorities in Beni in the investigation of crimes in relation to violence perpetrated by ADF in Djugu and Mahagi. MONUSCO provided support to military justice authorities for mobile court hearings to try ADF members; however, the hearings were suspended because almost all of the accused escaped from Beni prison in October 2020.

16. The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office documented attacks and threats against journalists, which continued to have a negative impact on freedom of the press, and against members of civil society, as well as restrictions on the exercise of fundamental freedoms, including arbitrary arrests and unjustified and excessive use of force by the defence and security forces to suppress peaceful demonstrations. During the performance period, 530 documented violations related to democratic space, or 84 per cent, were by State agents, while a total of 101 violations were attributable to armed groups and militia. In several cases, armed combatants and militia members targeted journalists and civil society members who had reported human rights abuses committed by armed groups.

17. The Office also documented 631 violations of political rights and fundamental freedoms, compared with 892 violations during the previous performance period, representing a decrease of 29 per cent. To support the Government towards progress in respect of access to the political space and fundamental rights and freedoms, consultations with key security and administrative government interlocutors and advocacy meetings with officials from the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Human Rights continued, as did engagement with communities, journalists, civil society, including women's and youth organizations and political stakeholders, on the right to access the political and democratic space.

18. Finally, the Office documented cases of conflict-related sexual violence affecting 499 women and 8 men, a decrease from the previous performance period (1,078 women and 7 men). Combatants from various armed groups and militias were responsible for sexual violence against 60 per cent of the victims (301 women and 5 men). This information, published monthly and in public reports, provided the Mission and other stakeholders with a basis for an assessment of the situation of human rights and informed policy and actions with respect to the protection of civilians.

19. However, the overall number of abuses by armed groups in conflict-affected provinces such as North Kivu, Ituri and South Kivu remained high, with an increase in attacks against civilians and clashes between coalitions of armed groups, including over control of natural resources in South Kivu. During the performance period, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office strengthened the capacity and capability of 1,211 members (including 543 women) of national security services, protection

networks and civil society organizations in respect for human rights and the monitoring and reporting of human rights violations and abuses.

20. With technical and financial support from the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office, including the facilitation of stakeholder engagements, the National Assembly adopted, on 9 November 2020, a bill on the protection and promotion of people living with disabilities, and, on 7 April 2021, a bill on the protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous pygmy peoples, with the aim of protecting those groups and promoting their participation in the political process. The draft bill on access to information was introduced in the National Assembly at the September 2020 session and has yet to be debated owing to delays in the constitution of a Government. Advocacy meetings were held with the National Human Rights Commission, the Minister of Human Rights and the Human Rights Commission of the National Assembly for the adoption of the draft bill on human rights defenders.

21. A decree establishing the national commission on transitional justice was drafted and the creation of the reparation fund integrated inputs from the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office to ensure an inclusive and victim-centred process. Support from the Office contributed to the decongestion of prisons and the release of a total of 1,051 prisoners in execution of the presidential pardon. Moreover, advocacy and capacity-building sessions with the high command of FARDC and the Congolese national police led to the adoption of the action plan 2020–2023 on sexual violence in conflict of the addendum to the joint communiqué between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations, which was signed by the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in December 2019.

22. MONUSCO worked with United Nations agencies and the country task force on the implementation of a monitoring and reporting mechanism regarding children affected by conflict, with the Mission taking the lead on the political engagement with parties to the conflict to promote a change in the behaviour of commanders of armed groups and advocate for the separation and reintegration of children. All children separated from armed groups were referred to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and its partner non-governmental organizations, who are responsible for the provision of care and support to victims. MONUSCO prioritized the best interests of children during the demobilization of armed groups. One hundred and seventy-eight children, including 10 girls, were separated from armed groups during demobilization. MONUSCO and the Government continued to work hand in hand to address issues affecting children, including age verification and the screening of new recruits in FARDC training centres, the separation of children rescued and detained by FARDC during military operations and the protection of children during the state of siege in Ituri and North Kivu.

23. In the absence of a funded and operational national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, the Mission concentrated on engaging with the Government on the establishment of a new national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration structure. At the same time, the Mission continued to: (a) support the disarmament of foreign combatants and their repatriation, together with their dependants, to Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda; (b) facilitate the disarmament and return to their communities of Congolese combatants voluntarily disengaging from armed groups, in coordination with national authorities; and (c) implement community violence reduction projects in the communities of return in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika, with a view to preventing the recruitment of disengaged combatants and at-risk youth, and provide livelihood support to vulnerable community members. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process of the Force de résistance patriotique de l'Ituri (FRPI) stalled owing to the dissatisfaction of FRPI leaders with the implementation of the 28 February 2020 agreement with the Government. Disagreements centred around amnesty, integration

into FARDC and the payment of agreed stipends. The process is to be reconsidered under the disarmament, demobilization, community reintegration and stabilization programme. Strict observance of preventive measures against COVID-19 during interactions with partners, transfer/repatriation and stays of ex-combatants in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration transit camps resulted in the effective mitigation of the risk of infection.

24. Following anti-MONUSCO demonstrations in the context of attacks by armed groups against civilians, the Mission encouraged national and provincial authorities to publicly call for calm and to condemn hate speech and incitement to violence. The Mission also liaised with political and community leaders, including from provincial administrations, political parties and the parliamentary caucuses from Ituri, South Kivu, North Kivu, Kananga, Kasai, Katanga, and Tanganyika. Throughout these interactions, the Mission encouraged the representatives to become catalysts in disseminating a message of peace and non-violence, while also highlighting the different roles of potential spoilers or facilitators in conflict resolution processes. During the performance period, MONUSCO met with various provincial officials and representatives of Hutu, Nande, Banyamulenge and other communities from areas affected by intercommunal tensions. Moreover, MONUSCO continued to engage government officials, opposition leaders and other political and social actors, identifying facilitators for the political initiatives aimed at addressing local conflicts in South Kivu, North Kivu and Ituri. MONUSCO conducted field missions to meet with influential leaders, economic actors and those considered spoilers or levers to defuse tension. In Goma and Beni, the Mission supported sensitization workshops for women's groups focusing on addressing the causes for the limited participation of women in political decision-making bodies. The workshops resulted in a proposed road map to increase women's political participation.

25. MONUSCO also increased its good offices vis-à-vis key stakeholders involved in security sector reform and governance, with the aim of encouraging consensus on a national plan for security sector reform. In this context, the Mission organized consultative sessions with representatives of security institutions, the Parliament's Defence and Security Commission, line ministries, representatives from the Presidency and civil society organizations. During those sessions, the interlocutors reached a consensus about the need for a national working group on security sector reform that would support the future implementation of reform in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

26. During the performance period, MONUSCO increased its collaboration with international and local partners and United Nations entities through regular coordination meetings to encourage partnerships for the implementation of flagship projects on security sector reform. This included the organization of two consultative sessions, engaging key national stakeholders within the security institutions and actors exercising democratic control over the sector, aimed at fostering national ownership and inclusive security sector reform and building consensus for a national strategy. The Mission also provided strategic and technical advice through regular engagement with the Defence and Security Commission, focusing on capacity-building for civilian oversight and control of the security sector and the establishment of a democratic governance mechanism to support the implementation of security sector reforms. MONUSCO, in collaboration with FARDC, organized a workshop in Kinshasa on the responsibilities of officers in leadership positions to enhance their skills in the management of human and material resources. This workshop was positively assessed by the national counterparts. The Mission also organized a workshop in collaboration with the National Commission for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Reduction of Armed Violence to increase awareness of their activities among other national stakeholders.

27. During the performance period, the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy continued to provide a strategic framework for stabilization activities. Eleven new projects were developed and launched through the Mission's regional offices in the conflict priority zones of Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu. In addition, the Mission supported the national stabilization and reconstruction programme and provincial authorities in the development of stabilization goals in support of stabilization programmes aimed at addressing the root causes of conflict. During the performance period, the Stabilization Coherence Fund manual of operations was revised and approved by donors, the co-presidents of the Fund, the Minister of Planning and MONUSCO. Furthermore, MONUSCO presented policy recommendations on the development of the national programme of disarmament, demobilization, and community recovery and stabilization. In North Kivu, the conflict transformation project of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy helped to successfully reduce tensions between communities and led, with the opening of a new police station, to the restoration of State authority. All projects mainstreamed a gender perspective in their operational activities, deliverables and results.

28. During the performance period, the United Nations police implemented the transition strategy in the Kasai region, while concentrating on capacity-building as a priority task. The police component provided support to the Congolese national police to create an integrated, holistic and targeted response mechanism allowing the State and civil society to resolve and curb direct drivers of conflict, while supporting the ability of national police to provide adequate protection to civilians in compliance with human rights standards. As part of the United Nations Joint Justice Reform Support Programme, the Mission continued to reinforce the investigative capabilities of the Congolese judicial police through a dedicated police training programme tailored to meet the needs of the national police in a challenging environment, notably in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. The programme included training sessions on investigation techniques, war crimes, combating gender-based sexual violence and conflict-related sexual violence, forensics, human rights, and international and refugee law. The police component supported the efforts of the Government to hold perpetrators of all crimes accountable.

29. MONUSCO provided significant support to the national prison authorities, with particular emphasis on reinforcing security to avoid serious security incidents and to expedite the implementation of prison reforms to strengthen and stabilize the Congolese penitentiary system. The support included the organization of high-level workshops with national prison authorities and other partners and the provision of logistical support and capacity-building programmes for personnel, including daily mentoring. Other aspects of the support included joint visits with the national authorities to the prisons in the provinces. With regard to prison reform, the technical committee on prison issues in the Democratic Republic of the Congo submitted draft bills to the Minister of Justice for consideration and endorsement, including a bill on fundamental principles relating to the penitentiary regime, a bill on the special status of prison personnel, a bill on the organization and operations of the general directorate of the prison administration and a bill on the implementation of the prison regime. In addition, an action plan for the management of women prisoners and juveniles in conflict with the law was drafted and adopted.

30. The United Nations Joint Justice Reform Support Programme was validated by the Ministry of Justice and four technical workshops were organized to determine the priority action in support of the development of the capacity of the justice institutions. Twenty-five judicial police officers, including two women, from Djugu, Irumu and Bunia, were trained in criminal law, criminal procedure law and the laws related to the protection of children and against sexual violence. The Mission supported

awareness-raising sessions on the functioning of the criminal chain for 98 men and 77 women, including civilian and military justice authorities, members of civil society organizations, local authorities and interested citizens in Kalemie, Bukavu and Goma. The implementation of a community violence reduction project in Nyiragongo territory in North Kivu allowed the training of 50 land disputes mediators, including 18 women, and the signing of 47 mediation agreements.

31. During the performance period, the Mission drafted seven investigative reports regarding conflict-related illegal exploitation of natural resources and challenges to transparent and equitable natural resources governance in conflict-sensitive mining areas. For each of the areas in which illegal exploitation of natural resources is tied to local conflict dynamics, a specific natural resources component was integrated in the respective tailored strategies and operational plans. The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office, as part of a consortium with the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, continued the implementation of a project funded by the Peacebuilding Fund on women's rights to protection and participation in artisanal mining areas in South Kivu. In June 2021, MONUSCO co-organized a joint mine site qualification mission in Tanganyika, which assessed 13 artisanal cassiterite and gold mining sites for their compliance with due diligence standards. To further the transparent and lawful management of the mining sector in the east, MONUSCO hosted quarterly national multi-stakeholder meetings to address persistent due diligence concerns in North and South Kivu.

32. The Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System was launched in MONUSCO in April 2019 with an analysis of the context, including key stakeholders, and training of relevant MONUSCO personnel. Since the completion of the initial pilot phase, MONUSCO has further adjusted its results framework for the System, outlining a prioritized, whole-of-mission plan for mandate delivery. This entailed further mapping of the politico-security context at the level of the Kinshasa and field offices to identify key conflict drivers, with a view to aligning the framework to several provincial strategies and operational plans guiding the Mission's comprehensive approach to mandate implementation. Following the adoption of a joint transition strategy in September 2020, which led to the development of a joint Government-United Nations transition plan in 2021, the results framework for the System incorporated transition benchmarks and related indicators, with a view to using the System to monitor progress against the transition plan. The System dashboards are expected to be fully operational by the end of 2021 and will include data gathered against System performance indicators dating back several years, allowing the Mission to analyse trends. A first performance assessment is planned for the first quarter of 2022. The System data and analysis will be used in the first performance assessment to enhance data-driven and evidence-based reporting, including through the quarterly reports of the Secretary-General, and decision-making by leadership. Implementation of the System is coordinated by the Strategic Planning Cell, in close collaboration with all civilian and uniformed components, and overseen by the Chief of Staff, with the participation of senior representatives from all civilian and uniformed components.

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

33. During the performance period, the COVID-19 pandemic posed several operational challenges to mandate implementation, particularly with respect to interventions that required physical engagement, resulting in some activities being stopped or reduced to ensure the safety of United Nations personnel and the Congolese community the Mission serves.

34. To ensure the health of its peacekeeping personnel and to prevent the Mission from becoming a vector of COVID-19, the Mission, through the coordinated efforts of its local vaccination deployment team, successfully completed the first phase of the COVID-19 vaccination roll-out, with 10,262 doses administered across the country between May and June 2021. With a total of 6,768 first doses and 3,494 second doses administered, the Mission achieved the fourth highest vaccination outcome among all the countries in which the United Nations vaccination campaign was administered. Approximately 86 per cent of recipients were uniformed personnel, 12 per cent were civilian personnel (including from agencies, funds and programmes and non-governmental organizations), 1 per cent were dependants and 1 per cent were contractors. The Mission further developed the practice note on MONUSCO operations during the COVID-19 pandemic, which captures best practices, lessons learned and recommendations in the areas of mandate implementation, support to national authorities, duty of care and contingency planning and has been published on the Peace Operations Policy and Practice Database.

35. In the fight against COVID-19, United Nations entities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo contributed to: (a) strengthening analytical and research capacities, as well as surveillance and investigation of COVID-19 cases, throughout the country; (b) supporting governance of the health sector; (c) building capacity for the management of COVID-19 cases; (d) strengthening hygiene, prevention and infection control measures in health facilities and in the community; (e) strengthening the COVID-19 emergency logistics system; and (f) ensuring continuity of health services in provinces affected by COVID-19. Under the multi-partner United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund, a joint programme proposed by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was selected for funding in September 2020 to promote participatory, joint and inclusive actions in North Kivu. The programme focused on vulnerable women and girls among refugees, displaced people and host communities who, owing to COVID-19 prevention measures, did not receive assistance.

Substantive and other programmatic activities

36. The Mission undertook a series of programmatic activities in support of the implementation of its mandate. The activities were aimed at contributing to the security and protection of civilians in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and supporting the rule of law. The activities were implemented with a geographical focus on six provinces in which the Mission had a presence, including Kasai, Kasai Central, Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika Provinces.

37. The status and nature of the activities implemented were as follows:

(a) **Community alert networks and protection committees.** Key components of local protection mechanisms, early warning systems and local protection committees were expanded and reinforced in additional communities, including those in more remote areas, leading to improvements in the Mission's ability to connect with the civilian population, support local capacity-building and strengthen conflict resolution and dialogue initiatives. The activities included nine refresher training courses for territorial authorities to reinforce their ability to develop well-coordinated security plans, with a view to preventing and responding to security threats and incidents in the provinces of South Kivu, North Kivu and Tanganyika as well as 10 coaching sessions for local protection committees and six neighbourhood forums to strengthen the local participatory security governance mechanisms in the provinces of Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Kasai, and Tanganyika;

(b) **National police capacity.** MONUSCO reinforced the capacity and contributed to the professionalization of the Congolese national police. These efforts led to increased national capacity with regard to respect for human rights in crowd control operations and gender-sensitive approaches in judicial police investigations. Moreover, the focus on training helped to improve the capacity of child protection and sexual violence prevention squads, including with regard to awareness and application of rules related to the protection of victims and witnesses. Overall, these interventions increased the capacity of the police to effectively investigate and respond to cases of sexual and gender-based violence and child protection. Furthermore, the national capacity for crime scene management, including forensic techniques, and for investigative techniques in the fight against organized crime also improved;

(c) **Small arms and light weapons.** MONUSCO made further progress on reducing the circulation of weapons in areas affected by armed conflict by providing FARDC and the Congolese national police with weapon safes and improving the infrastructure in North Kivu, South Kivu, Kasai Central, Kinshasa and Tanganyika to enable the safe and secure storage of State-held weapons;

(d) **Arms embargo cell.** MONUSCO effectively monitored the implementation of the arms embargo, observed and reported on flows of military personnel and arms or related materiel across the border of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and exchanged relevant information with the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and relevant parts of the Mission. The information gathered by the cell was also used to inform military operations and undertake threat assessments of armed groups and of the security situation in the Mission's area of operation;

(e) **Corrections.** MONUSCO continued to strengthen national capacities with regard to prison management and security in priority prisons, resulting in a reduction in the number of incidents related to prison security. An inventory of the infrastructure of prison facilities was undertaken to identify priority needs. The support provided by MONUSCO improved the conditions of female inmates in Kananga prison. Support to a prison farm in Luzumu helped to improve nutrition for prisoners in Kongo Central and Kinshasa;

(f) **Fight against impunity.** MONUSCO continued to provide technical, financial and logistical support to military and civilian judicial authorities for the investigation and prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations, and for the investigation and prosecution of cases related to atrocities perpetrated in Djugu and Beni, including the cases of attacks on Ebola emergency response teams. In addition, judicial authorities in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika and Kasai benefited from mentoring sessions on the functioning of the criminal justice chain. Furthermore, MONUSCO supported the construction of two court rooms at Bunia and Kalemie prisons to facilitate hearings on detention and other ordinary hearings on crimes, leading to a reduction in pretrial detention and to an improvement in the working conditions of the magistrates.

38. Of the total approved resources of \$1,075,338,600 (gross), expenditure for the reporting period amounted to \$1,002,121,600 (gross), which resulted in an unencumbered balance of \$73,217,000, representing a budget implementation rate of 93.2 per cent. The financial performance of the Mission reflected reduced requirements with regard to military and police personnel, owing mainly to: (a) higher average delayed deployment rates for military observers (an actual rate of 29.7 per cent compared to an approved factor of 23 per cent), for military contingents (an actual rate of 8.0 per cent compared to an approved factor of 4.2 per cent), for United Nations police (an actual rate of 43.5 per cent compared to an approved factor of 10 per cent) and for formed police units (an actual rate of 25.5 per cent compared to

an approved factor of 6.4 per cent); (b) lower costs for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation for military observers and military contingents; (c) a lower actual average daily cost of rations; (d) the use of reserve packs in lieu of fresh rations for 14 days, as the packs were close to their expiry date; (e) the receipt of a discount for prompt payment for rations and other discounts; and (f) a lower requirement for freight for the deployment of contingent-owned equipment as a result of delays in the deployment of the equipment of one battalion, two quick reaction forces and other supporting units owing to disruptions in the movement of cargo in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, and the cancellation of the deployment of one formed police unit owing to the Mission's withdrawal from the Kasai region.

39. The financial performance of the Mission also reflected reduced requirements with regard to operational costs, owing mainly to: (a) reduced requirements for the rental and operation of aircraft as a result of the replacement of four Mi-24 helicopters with a flight hour rate of \$7,979 with four armoured Mi-8 helicopters with a flight hour rate of \$4,267, a lower utilization rate and lower number of hours flown as a result of travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, the early release of one Mi-8 helicopter in line with the Mission's withdrawal from the Kasai region, the early release of one fixed-wing aircraft in January 2021 as a result of the decision to replace the regular passenger flights to Entebbe, Uganda, for rest and recuperation with a lump-sum payment and the volcanic eruption in Goma, which resulted in the cancellation of all regular flights to and from Goma in late May and early June 2021; (b) a lower actual weighted average price of diesel fuel (\$0.7379 per litre compared to a budgeted price of \$1.0067 per litre) and jet fuel (\$0.6903 per litre compared to a budgeted price of \$0.9621 per litre); (c) lower consumption of fuel owing to a reduction in movements by road and air in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; (d) a lower number of claims for expended ammunition from troop-contributing countries; (e) delays in the acquisition of field defence supplies and construction materials and cancellation or postponement of planned construction projects owing to disruptions to the supply chain and restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; and (f) a lower rate of implementation of programmatic activities owing to restrictions on travel and limitations on large gatherings of people in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

C. Mission support initiatives

40. During the performance period, the Mission Support Division continued to provide effective and efficient services to all its clients in the substantive offices, as well as to military and police contingents throughout the Mission.

41. The Mission finalized the clean-up and physical closure of its offices in Kindu, Kananga and Tshikapa and the handover to the Government of all premises in those locations following satisfactory environmental inspections. Assets that were in good working condition but were not economical to recover were donated to the Government and its agencies, sold to United Nations agencies at nominal value or disposed of as scrap. In addition, the Mission adjusted its footprint in Entebbe following the improvement of the airport infrastructure in Goma which allowed the landing of wide-body aircraft and the rotation of troops directly through the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This adjustment, which was limited to MONUSCO operations, did not impact the level and scope of services provided by the Entebbe Support Base to its client base, including the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), the United Nations Interim Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA). For similar reasons, the Mission liquidated its presence in Kigali and Bujumbura,

Burundi. The Mission also closed several leased premises in Goma and consolidated its footprint, including through government-provided land with no lease costs.

42. The Mission Support Division continued to provide support, including aviation and surface transportation services; medical services, including medical evacuation; rental and maintenance of all MONUSCO locations; the provision of fuel and rations to MONUSCO contingents and support to joint operations of the force Intervention Brigade, with FARDC and the Congolese national police; enabling Force mobility using heavy-lift and utility rotary-wing aircraft; and the movement of passenger and cargo in support of the Mission's mandate. All of the support was provided in the context of disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the volcanic eruption in Goma.

43. Support initiatives that were put in place and events that occurred during the performance period affected the Mission's footprint and the delivery of the mandated tasks and resource utilization, including the introduction of Goma as the main point of entry into the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the COVID-19 vaccination campaign and the volcanic eruption in Goma.

44. Following the outbreak of COVID-19 and the closure of international borders, MONUSCO faced a situation in which traditional routes into the country for the transportation of staff and troop rotations were impeded. The Mission put in place effective measures to mitigate these risks. Points of entry through Uganda (Entebbe), Rwanda (Kigali) and Burundi (Bujumbura) were shut down and the capacity of the Goma airport, the main airport in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, was insufficient to deal with the increased volume of cargo and number of people. It was therefore decided to upgrade the facilities of Goma airport in order to use it as the Mission's main entry point in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, through the purchase of additional equipment, the overhaul of the facilities and an increase in manpower.

45. Once it was announced that vaccines were available for distribution in the United Nations Secretariat, the Mission began to put together logistics plans for the conduct of a mission-wide vaccination campaign for all United Nations civilian and uniformed personnel. A local vaccine coordination team was put in place to oversee the campaign and other pandemic-related issues (such as the construction of isolation centres, the promotion of vaccination sensitization among staff and the creation of mobile vaccination facilities). Currently, all MONUSCO level I to level III medical facilities have the doses and storage facilities necessary to administer vaccines to all mission personnel and some Congolese nationals (including individual contractors, contractors and dependants of national staff).

46. On 22 May 2021, a volcanic eruption took place in Goma. The eruption was accompanied by tremors, flows of lava and smoke. Within the city, this event caused panic among the population and the mass evacuation of Goma inhabitants to Gisenyi, Rwanda, Bukavu and other locations outside of the active volcano zone. On 26 May, the Governor of Goma issued an evacuation order for all of the population of Goma, and, on the same day, the Mission decided to relocate all of its non-critical personnel (uniformed, international and national with their dependants) to Kigali, Bukavu, Kinshasa and Entebbe. On 27 May, the Mission moved approximately 6,000 people.

D. Regional mission cooperation

47. During the performance period, MONUSCO continued its good offices through engagement with regional organizations and actors to provide political support to strengthen State institutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and restore confidence between the Government and its international partners. In particular, the

Mission strengthened its information-sharing and coordination mechanisms with the international community to encourage concerted diplomatic action, ease tensions and propose dialogue alternatives related to the end of the coalition between the Front commun pour le Congo and the Cap pour le changement and the subsequent consultations on the creation of the new Government. The Mission met with representatives of the African Union, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the Economic Community of Central African States and the East African Community. The Mission increased its cooperation with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region through biweekly consultative meetings to coordinate good offices and exchange analysis on regional dynamics.

48. The Mission continued to provide support to the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe and other tenants in the Entebbe Support Base. During the period, the Mission signed an agreement to provide in-situ logistical support to the Office of the Resident Coordinator in Uganda. The Support Base also continued to provide routine support to other regional peacekeeping operations, such as UNMISS and UNISFA, notably in the areas of air transport, cargo handling, support to medical evacuation flights and repatriation of human remains. The Support Base continued to host the civilian predeployment training team, the regional ombudsman, UNMISS movement control, the Office of Internal Oversight Services, UNISFA, the liaison office of MINUSCA, the United Nations Mine Action Service and the United Nations Federal Credit Union representative office.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

49. The United Nations system in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continued to implement the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. The Mission contributed to the implementation of the Framework through support for peace consolidation, enhancement of respect for human rights, protection of civilians, social cohesion and democracy. During the performance period, regular meetings of the Strategic Policy Group were held, bringing together the Mission and the United Nations country team to develop a coherent vision, including on transition. These governance structures also contributed to the effective coordination of mandate implementation, including transition planning in line with Security Council resolution [2556 \(2020\)](#).

50. Following the endorsement by the Security Council of the joint strategy on the progressive and phased drawdown of MONUSCO, an integrated transition team was set up to support and guide, at the technical level, the transition planning for the United Nations system in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In addition, a joint visioning exercise between MONUSCO and the country team leadership took place in June, with the aim of ensuring a common understanding of the transition process and discussing and agreeing on roles and responsibilities, as well as timelines for planning and implementation. The Mission also worked with the country team on the roll-out of the triple nexus approach. The priority was to ensure a stronger coordination mechanism by revitalizing the nexus core team consisting of representatives of the Government, donors, and international and national non-governmental organizations. Restrictions on the organization of physical meetings because of the COVID-19 pandemic have posed a challenge to coordination efforts, as they hindered engagement with the Government and civil society.

F. Results-based budgeting frameworks

Component 1: protection of civilians

51. During the performance period, armed groups, including community-based local militia groups, remained the principal threat to civilians and continued to be responsible for the highest number of human rights abuses. North Kivu, Ituri and South Kivu remained the most affected provinces, with a significant increase in attacks against civilians by ADF, which expanded its area of influence from Beni territory in North Kivu into Irumu and Mambasa territories in Ituri, and by the Nyatura coalition and the Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain (APCLS). The situation in the Hauts Plateaux of South Kivu continued to be of concern, with clashes between coalitions of armed groups and attacks against civilians resulting in serious human rights violations. The violence extended to new areas in April 2021. Furthermore, the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including by armed actors, continued to affect the patterns of violence, with clashes over the control of resources, and provided an additional funding source for many armed groups to continue their activities.

52. The force supported FARDC in conflict-affected areas, in full compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy. Intelligence-led operations in conjunction with FARDC, training assistance, joint air reconnaissance to provide early warning and alert and several other operations were also undertaken.

53. The Mission's efforts to support the fight against impunity and enhance the accountability of and trust in State security forces were underpinned by human rights investigation and monitoring efforts and by the support provided through the prosecution support cells. MONUSCO continued to provide technical and logistical assistance for the investigation and prosecution of grave human rights violations. As a result, at least 256 people were convicted of human rights violations, including 87 members of FARDC, 52 members of the Congolese national police and 117 members of armed groups. Key highlights in the fight against impunity included the sentencing of Ntabo Ntaberi Sheka, the former leader of NDC, to life in prison for war crimes, including murder, rape, sexual slavery and recruitment of children; the sentencing of two co-defendants in the same case to 15 years and life in prison; the sentencing of 21 CODECO combatants to life in prison for crimes against humanity committed in Djugu territory between December 2017 and March 2020, including murder, deportation and persecution; and the sentencing of a former leader of the Kamuina Nsapu militia group to life in prison for war crimes including murder, looting and destruction, hostage-taking and terrorism, and participation in an insurrection movement. In the Kasai region, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office continued to carry out technical cooperation activities with provincial authorities, including on transitional justice issues. Those activities included continued sensitization for spontaneous surrender of armed group combatants, victim-centred reintegration activities and technical support to the provincial assembly in adopting a law on the establishment of a provincial truth, justice and reconciliation commission.

54. With technical support provided by the United Nations Mine Action Service, MONUSCO worked with the Congolese national police on 190 sites to strengthen the capacity and presence of the police and increase the number of arms secured in weapon safes, containerized armouries and police substations. The Mission's police component and the United Nations Mine Action Service also initiated a joint assessment of the sustainability of those efforts, with an initial assessment of 89 sites completed by the end of the performance period. With regard to the framework of collaboration between the Government and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) on the monitoring and evaluation of the national

action plan for the control of small arms and light weapons, 2018–2022, MONUSCO participated in the UNIDIR and African Union regional joint lessons learned seminars on weapons and ammunition management in Africa. During the seminars, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo made a presentation on marking, record-keeping, civilian possession and weapons collection. MONUSCO raised the need for a national coordination mechanism, monitoring and evaluation of weapons and ammunition management, and accountability in marking, record-keeping and tracing of weapons.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Improved security for civilians under physical threat from armed groups and intercommunal violence in areas affected by armed conflict

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
1.1.1 Increased percentage of conflict situations prevented, mitigated or stopped as a result of alerts issued by civilian alert networks (2018/19: 12 per cent prevented, 8 per cent mitigated and 7 per cent stopped; 2019/20: 14 per cent prevented, 42 per cent mitigated or stopped; 2020/21: 15 per cent prevented, 11 per cent mitigated and 10 per cent stopped)	Partially achieved. 13 per cent of conflict situations were prevented and 31 per cent stopped. The percentage of conflict situations mitigated is not available. The lower number of conflict situations prevented was due to delays in responding to the alerts owing to the difficulty of access to certain areas and logistical constraints. The higher number of conflict situations stopped was due to a more proactive response by the Mission and government authorities
1.1.2 Increased number of children associated with armed groups released (2018/19: 2,366; 2019/20: 3,218; 2020/21: 2,600)	Not achieved. 1,597 children (1,427 boys and 170 girls) were separated from armed groups, including 929 children (870 boys and 59 girls) who escaped from armed groups and received reintegration services and 360 children (291 boys and 69 girls) who were voluntarily released after direct and targeted advocacy with armed group leaders. The lower number of children released was due to the low number of armed groups joining the demobilization process. The closure of the offices in the Kasai region led to the cessation of documentation of cases in the region
1.1.3 Reduced number of children newly recruited by armed groups (2018/19: 760; 2019/20: 448; 2020/21: 350)	Not achieved. 453 children (398 boys and 55 girls) were newly recruited, mostly by Nyatura, Mai-Mai Mazembe and APCLS. The higher number of children newly recruited was due mostly to an increase in the number of armed groups operating in the Haut Plateaux of South Kivu
1.1.4 Reduced number of confirmed incidents of human rights abuses in areas of armed conflict by non-State actors (2018/19: 2,655; 2019/20: 4,112; 2020/21: 2,000)	Not achieved. 3,841 confirmed incidents of human rights abuses in areas of armed conflict by non-State actors were documented during the period. This is a decrease of nearly 7 per cent compared with the 4,112 abuses documented during the 2019/20 period. The provinces of Maniema, South Kivu and North Kivu recorded the most significant decreases, owing mainly to a reduction in attacks against civilians by FDLR, NDC-R, Raia Mutomboki and Mai-Mai groups. The higher number of incidents was due to a significant increase in the number of abuses committed in Ituri Province by ADF and other armed groups, including CODECO

1.1.5 Reduced number of internally displaced persons (2018/19: 4.8 million; 2019/20: 2.5 million; 2020/21: 2.3 million)

Not achieved. The number of internally displaced persons in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was 5.1 million as of June 2021 owing to widespread intercommunal violence; non-State armed groups activity; violence against populations, especially in Ituri and parts of the Kivus; and the volcanic eruption in Goma

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
5 high-level meetings with the United Nations country team and the Government at the national and provincial levels to review comprehensive protection strategies in order to increase the effectiveness of protection responses	5	High-level meetings with the United Nations country team and the Government were held, at the local level in all the provinces, to discuss strategic outputs and, at the national level, to discuss the comprehensive strategies and overall goals of the transition
15 meetings with armed groups to advocate the release of children from their ranks and an end to the further recruitment of children and acts of sexual violence	16	Meetings were held with armed group cadres and armed group commanders. As a result, 7 armed group commanders signed road maps to stop the recruitment of children and sexual violence and 3 commanders indicated their intention to sign the road map. Four follow-up meetings were held with commanders who had already signed the engagement road map. The slightly higher number of meetings was due to the addition of a meeting with commanders of armed groups as part of a joint protection mission
30 workshops and 30 sensitization sessions with civil society actors, including women and youth representatives, authorities and protection committees to strengthen the gender-sensitive mechanisms for early warning	44	Training sessions took place to reinforce the capacity of local authorities to address threats to civilians and to improve collaboration between protection actors and local authorities in Beni, Bunia, Bukavu, Goma and Tshikapa. Nine community protection plans were drafted and proposed to local authorities for validation in Bunia, Bukavu, Tshikapa and Uvira. The higher number of training sessions was due to the need to strengthen the tools for the protection of civilians in response to anti-MONUSCO sentiment and the closure of the Tshikapa suboffice
	24	Sensitization meetings were held with local authorities, members of local protection committees and civilian alert networks, civil society organizations, women's associations, non-governmental organizations in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri to identify hotspots of threat

		<p>against women and girls. During the sessions, information on the prevention and mitigation of possible incidents of conflict-related violence was collected, including measures taken to improve the security situation of vulnerable populations. The sensitization sessions also provided opportunities to call upon different actors to increase their engagement in the issues of peaceful cohabitation of communities and peaceful conflict resolution</p> <p>Owing to insecurity in the Masisi territory (North Kivu) and the resumption of armed group activity and clashes in Nyunzu (Tanganyika) and Minembwe (South Kivu), sensitization sessions were temporarily suspended in April and May 2021</p>
25 joint protection missions and 155 joint assessment missions in areas affected by armed conflict to assess and address protection risks for women, men and children and support preventive and responsive actions by Congolese and international partners	39	Joint protection missions were conducted in North Kivu, Ituri, South Kivu, Tanganyika and Kasai to assess the situation regarding the protection of civilians, enhance local collaboration, improve the early warning system and strengthen the local ownership of tools for the protection of civilians
	164	<p>Joint assessment missions were conducted to respond to intercommunity conflicts in South Kivu and Tanganyika, assess the security situation in areas affected by ADF and other armed groups, prepare the Mission's withdrawal from the Kasai region and handle protection cases for 543 beneficiaries, (of which 64 were women), including 399 human rights defenders, 44 victims, 1 witness and 99 journalists</p> <p>The higher number of missions was due to increased protection concerns in South Kivu (especially in the Hauts Plateaux) and in ADF-affected areas and the need for additional joint assessment missions in the Kasai region to ensure a proper handover of protection tools</p>
Maintenance of an average of 36 fixed-company operating bases; 75 standing combat deployments by rapidly deployable battalions; 27 standing combat deployments by infantry battalions; an average of 104 daily patrols (62 day and 42 night patrols) by contingent troops; and an average of 52 daily joint patrols with FARDC to protect civilians and reduce the number of human rights violations perpetrated by armed groups or State agents	33	Fixed company operating bases were maintained. The lower number of bases was due to the repatriation of one battalion as part of the Mission's withdrawal from the Kasai region
	33	Standing combat deployments by rapidly deployable battalions were maintained based on operational requirements

	27	Standing combat deployments by infantry battalions were maintained
	232	Daily patrols were undertaken on average (120 day and 112 night patrols) by contingent troops. The higher number of patrols was due mainly to increased aggression by armed groups
	15	Daily joint patrols with FARDC were undertaken on average. The lower number of joint patrols was due to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and to FARDC focusing on offensive operations against armed groups
3 battalion-level and 36 company-level operations followed by a battle damage assessment, to ensure the protection of civilians and the neutralization of armed groups	3	Battalion-level operations were launched
	1	Company-level operation was launched. The lower level of operations was due to the fact that most of the company-level operations conducted were linked to patrols and not offensive operations
Support for 6 FARDC-led operations through the provision of intelligence, reconnaissance, indirect fire and logistics, in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy	95	FARDC-led operations were provided with support, which included: (a) 25 cases of logistical support during operations; (b) 21 cases of medical evacuation; (c) 13 instances of joint air reconnaissance; (d) 17 cases of logistical transport support; (e) 9 instances of information sharing/intelligence; (f) 8 training sessions for FARDC personnel; (g) 1 joint operation; and (h) 1 instance of flight support to government authorities. These missions were planned based on interactions with FARDC leadership and requests made. They were deployed in areas liberated by FARDC to support stabilization missions by MONUSCO and to relieve FARDC troops from static operations so that they could be deployed elsewhere. The frequency of support to FARDC increased following the establishment of the state of siege in Ituri and North Kivu on 6 May 2021 as FARDC was gaining momentum in the conduct of offensive operations against armed groups
6 field missions in support of the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism to enhance border security	No	Owing to the upsurge in COVID-19 cases, there were no requests for support from the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism team

36,371 patrols by United Nations police, including joint patrols with the Congolese national police (100 patrols per day on average)	34,600	Patrols were undertaken. The lower number of patrols was due to restriction measures in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic which were implemented to mitigate the risk of transmission among United Nations personnel. Moreover, the infection of several police officers and personnel of the formed police units with the COVID-19 virus and the resulting quarantine period affected the number of patrols
Provision of technical, operational and logistical support to the Congolese national police in 8 localities within the framework of strengthening the community policing concept	Yes	<p>MONUSCO provided technical, logistical and operational support to the Congolese national police in Butembo, Beni, Oicha, Goma, Bukavu, Kalemie, Uvira, Kananga and Tshikapa in order to enhance the operational capabilities of the national police and to build confidence between the local police and the population. The Mission supported the strategy to fight insecurity in those localities through 2,920 days of co-location in centres of control, command and coordination on police premises. Moreover, the Mission continued to provide training on the establishment and maintenance of law and order, intelligence-gathering, gender-based sexual violence, and community, judicial and traffic policing</p> <p>In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission reinforced the operational, logistical and health-care support to the national police to increase the effectiveness of protection operations</p>
2,300 escorts of humanitarian missions in areas affected by armed conflict	3,429	Escorts were provided. The higher number of escorts was due to the prevailing insecurity in areas where humanitarian missions took place
Training of 24 persons from national non-governmental organizations on conducting explosive ordnance disposal as an initial step towards developing a national sustainable solution	24	Persons from a national non-governmental organization in Bukavu and Beni were trained on explosive hazards assessment
Installation of safe weapon storage solutions, provision of technical support and conduct of 18 awareness-raising sessions to ensure the safe and secure storage and marking of 6,000 weapons belonging to the national police and military forces	66	Awareness-raising sessions were conducted in North Kivu (5), South Kivu (26), Kasai Central (12) and Kinshasa (23) for 703 beneficiaries, including 370 members of the Congolese national police, 309 members of FARDC, 10 staff members of the Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation, 4 staff members of the National Commission for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Reduction of Armed Violence and 10 United Nations personnel. The

		higher number of sessions was due to the need to ensure proper physical distancing during the sessions
	7,738	State-held weapons, including 2,033 weapons belonging to the Congolese national police and 5,705 to FARDC, were marked. The higher number of weapons marked was due to clearance of the backlog of weapons to be marked from the previous period
Provision of life support, including clothing, household items, hygienic items, rations, accommodation and medical care, for 1,000 Congolese combatants, 100 children associated with armed groups and 500 foreign combatants and their dependants in 6 main transit camps and 5 secondary transit camps	No	Reinsertion support was provided to a total of 730 persons, including 489 Congolese ex-combatants (483 male, 6 female), 142 children associated with armed groups (128 male, 14 female), 46 foreign ex-combatants (45 male, 1 female) and 53 of their dependants (23 male, 30 female). The lower number of beneficiaries was due to the deadlock of the disarmament process of FRPI after the demobilization of 31 combatants in October 2020; the absence of a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; and movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Progress towards combating impunity and human rights violations

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.2.1 Number of convictions of alleged perpetrators of grave human rights violations, war crimes and crimes against humanity, conducted in accordance with due process standards (2018/19: 296; 2019/20: 315; 2020/21: 350)

Achieved. A total of 360 persons were convicted and sentenced for grave human rights violations, war crimes and crimes against humanity, including 141 members of FARDC, 60 members of the Congolese national police, 82 members of armed groups and 77 civilians, including 107 persons convicted of sexual violence. Of the 360 persons convicted, 214 were tried with the logistical and technical support of the Mission. The higher number of convictions was due to the trials of members of Djugu-based armed groups and the implementation of joint initiatives in South Kivu to help clear the backlog accumulated in the previous period as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic

1.2.2 Reduced number of confirmed incidents of human rights violations committed by State actors in areas of armed conflict (2018/19: 2,614; 2019/20: 3,106; 2020/21: 1,900)

Not achieved. A total of 2,709 confirmed human rights violations by State actors in areas of armed conflict were documented. This is a decrease of 13 per cent from the previous period (3,106 violations). FARDC soldiers were responsible for 1,480 human rights violations in areas of armed conflict, and agents of the Congolese national police for 906 violations, together representing 36 per cent of all documented violations. This is a lower figure than that documented in the previous 12 months (2,775 violations), which

represented 38 per cent of the total. FARDC remained the main perpetrator among all actors in areas of armed conflict, with nearly 23 per cent of all documented violations. The higher number of violations was due to increased attacks from armed groups in Ituri and North Kivu and the spread of the ADF area of influence beyond the Ruwenzori area to Irumu and Mambasa in Ituri

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
60 investigation and fact-finding missions to monitor, investigate, document and report on human rights violations and abuses, including conflict-related sexual violence, in areas affected by armed conflict	No	The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office conducted a total of 33 monitoring and investigation missions. The lower number of missions was due to the fact that missions in areas affected by armed conflict had to be postponed owing to security, logistical and accessibility challenges
14 reports on the human rights situation, including on conflict-related sexual violence, gender-based violence, respect for human rights, freedom of expression and peaceful assembly	17	Reports were produced, including 12 monthly reports on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular on conflict-related sexual violence, gender-based violence, respect for human rights, freedom of expression and peaceful assembly; 1 planned report on violations of human rights and international humanitarian law by ADF and by members of the defence and security forces in Beni, Irumu and Mambasa territories between 1 January 2019 and 31 January 2020 (issued in July 2020); 1 planned annual report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation and the activities of the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo between June 2019 and May 2020 (issued in August 2020); 1 unplanned report on the human rights situation in the highlands of Mwenga, Fizi and Uvira territories between February 2019 and June 2020 (issued in August 2020); 1 unplanned report on violations of human rights and international humanitarian law by ADF and by members of the defence and security forces in Beni, Irumu and Mambasa territories between July and December 2020 (issued in January 2021); and 1 unplanned report on hate speech (issued in March 2021). The production of 3 additional unplanned reports was meant to document the increase in human rights violations

Establishment of a database and monthly monitoring of persons incarcerated for war crimes and crimes against humanity	No	The establishment of the database could not be finalized during the reporting period owing to restrictions on travel and gatherings in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which impacted prison monitoring
15 sensitization and focus group sessions on conflict analysis, planning and budgeting, leading to the establishment of 15 local security councils	6	Sensitization activities were undertaken in the areas of Bukavu, Kalemie and Kananga to promote the active participation of the local population in security governance mechanisms, including the security assessment process, and maintaining good relations and collaborating with State security actors and local authorities. The lower number of sessions was due to movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
10 capacity-building workshops for local authorities on local governance with a focus on security and the protection of civilians in 10 territorial decentralized entities	13	Refresher training and coaching sessions were conducted for provincial and local authorities in North Kivu, South Kivu, Kasai, Kasai Central and Tanganyika on participatory security governance, security assessments with the participation of the population, the development of local security plans, the roles and responsibilities of State actors in addressing security and improving the protection of civilians, and participatory budgeting. The higher number of sessions was due to increased demand from local authorities to reinforce their capacity in participatory security governance
15 forums de quartier or other form of consultations to build confidence between the population and security services	No	No forums de quartier were facilitated owing to the delay in the establishment of local councils of community security because of the unavailability of local authorities, movement and gathering restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission's withdrawal from the Kasai region and persistent insecurity in targeted areas such as Irumu and Djugu
5 missions for the assessment of existing protection mechanisms and 3 workshops for the development of road maps for the sustainability of protection mechanisms with local authorities, security services, civil society and local protection actors, including non-governmental organizations and the country team, in areas of concern in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Kasai provinces	No	No missions or workshops were undertaken. In Tanganyika, this was due to the unavailability of provincial authorities caused by the impeachment of the Governor of Tanganyika by the provincial assembly. In eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, this was due to insecurity and movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. In Kasai, this was due to instability in the provincial government

6 training sessions for FARDC and the Congolese national police on conflict-related sexual violence in areas affected by conflict, resulting in the signing of actes d'engagement

6

Training sessions were held for FARDC in Beni (1), Kalemie (2), Bukavu (2) and Goma (1) with a total of 181 participants, including 1 woman. In July 2020, the Congolese national police action plan on sexual violence was presented to officers, and 65 signatures of the action plan were obtained, with the support of the United Nations police and partners. In September 2020, in Kinshasa, the Office of the President, through the Special Adviser on Youth and Sexual Violence, organized a workshop for members of FARDC, the national police commissions and other actors from the Government, non-governmental organizations and donors to develop the action plan 2020–2023 on sexual violence in conflict of the addendum to the joint communiqué, with the technical support of the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office, after which 41 participants, including 24 women, adopted the action plan. In December 2020, the FARDC commission organized a training session in Kinshasa on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence for 50 unit commanders and military magistrates, including 11 women, with the support of the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office and the First Lady's Foundation. A total of 11 actes d'engagements were signed

Monthly monitoring and 6 training sessions for judicial authorities in 6 locations on the investigation and prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations

Yes

Monthly monitoring sessions for judicial authorities on the investigation and prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other grave human rights violations were organized in Bunia, Beni, Goma, Bukavu, Kalemie and Kananga. In Goma, this included support for the Sheka, Miriki, Bigirabagabo/Noheri and Kitchanga priority cases for crimes perpetrated in Walikale, Masisi, Miriki and Vuvotsio by NDC, FDLR/FOCA and Mai-Mai Mazembe. In Beni, support was provided in cases involving ADF as well as in sexual violence cases in Kasindi, Butembo and Beni. In Bunia, support was provided in cases related to crimes perpetrated in Djugu, Mahagi and Irumu territories, including by CODECO. In Bukavu, support was provided on the Migamba, Bukanga, Raia Mutomboki Majinga, Raia Mutomboki Hamakombo, Raia Mutomboki Chance, Vumbure/Maheshe, Kitindi and Lubichako cases. In Kalemie, cases addressed included Twa-Baluba

		<p>violence in Monono territory, sexual violence cases and the Lambo-Kilela/Lambo-Katenga case involving Mai-Mai Yakutumba. In the Kasai region, support was provided in cases of members of FARDC and the Congolese national police for rape and murder and of armed groups for sexual violence and forced labour, including crimes committed during the Kamwina Nsapu insurgency, and in Nganza, a priority case related to sexual violence. Support was also provided to military justice authorities in cases involving attacks on the United Nations, including against the Ebola emergency response team and in relation to the destruction of the MONUSCO Beni office in 2019</p>
	No	<p>No training sessions were held owing to the change in the leadership of the Office of the Auditor-General of FARDC, which is the main interlocutor in the preparation of the training sessions, the unavailability of magistrates and restrictions on travel and mass gatherings in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
10 high-level consultations with Congolese authorities on 50 cases of violations identified through the human rights due diligence process on which disciplinary or judiciary measures remain to be taken	10	<p>High-level consultations were undertaken with the Government (4 follow-up meetings between the team of international experts and the Prosecutor to discuss the Kasai emblematic cases, 2 meetings on the case of General Numbi and 4 advocacy meetings with the Head of State on problematic officers, including 56 high-profile FARDC and police officers with significant backgrounds of human rights violations based on information provided by the human rights due diligence policy secretariat). On 23 September 2020, the Mission leadership approved the implementation of a national-level advocacy plan on corrective measures, and the sanctioning and prosecution of high-ranking officers directly responsible for human rights violations during operations in Djugu. On the same date, a letter was sent by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Ministry of Defence on the "Mabiala dossier" (Lieutenant-Colonel Mabiala Ngoma Alma was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment for crimes against humanity and was officially dismissed from FARDC) and on 41 FARDC officers against whom there were pending judicial proceedings and who were still in active service</p>

4 meetings with the Auditor-General of FARDC and other senior justice officials to provide strategic advice on prosecutorial strategies and case prioritization	4	Meetings were held, including 2 with the First President of the High Military Court on the strategy of prioritization of cases and on the situation in Beni, 1 with the Chief of Staff of the Office of the First President on the impact of the state of siege and the planning of mobile courts and 1 with the Auditor-General of FARDC on the evaluation of the prosecution support cell project
3 specialized mobile training sessions in the Kasais, Ituri and the Kivus on the management of prisoners charged for war crimes and crimes against humanity	No	No sessions were held owing to restrictions on travel and gatherings in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
10 high-level meetings with the joint technical working group on children and armed conflict co-chaired by the United Nations and the Minister of Defence to advocate the implementation of the action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children	11	Meetings were held with the joint technical working group on children and armed conflict, an interministerial committee composed of representatives from 15 ministries, the Congolese national police, FARDC, the National Intelligence Agency, MONUSCO and UNICEF to discuss the challenges and opportunities in implementing the action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children. The additional meeting was dedicated to the adoption of the budget and workplan for the 2021–2022 cycle
36 working sessions with the Special Presidential Adviser on the prevention of child recruitment and sexual violence, FARDC and the Congolese national police on the implementation of the joint communiqué and action plans on combating sexual violence	23	Working sessions were held, including 17 with the Special Presidential Adviser and 6 with the FARDC commission and the high command of the Congolese national police to advocate for the endorsement of the action plan against sexual violence and for the implementation of the FARDC and police plans. 57 commanders of the national police signed actes d'engagement on preventing conflict-related sexual violence within the police ranks. The lower number of sessions was due mainly to delays in the nomination of a new Special Adviser following the dissolution of the governing coalition
24 high-level meetings with officials of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Human Rights to foster accountability, promote human, civil and political rights and combat impunity	26	Meetings were held with officials from the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Human Rights to follow up on the recommendations of the universal periodic review by the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In addition, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office met with the human rights interministerial committee to plan and organize 4 workshops to follow up on obligations under United Nations human rights treaties; participated in a meeting of

6 high-level advocacy meetings with officials of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Human Rights to hold to account alleged perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of human rights

9

the justice and human rights thematic group with the Ministry of Justice to update the national justice reform plan for the period 2020–2023; and organized 3 meetings with officials from the Ministry of Human Rights to brainstorm on the creation of a compensation fund for victims of serious human rights violations and the establishment of a national commission on transitional justice. The higher number of meetings was due to a request for support by the President in establishing a national transitional justice process

Meetings were held with officials from the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Human Rights, including 3 meetings with the Ministry of Justice, on decongestion efforts in prisons and safety measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in prisons, the state of siege and its consequences for the administration of justice and the trial of civilians by military courts, and the stalemate in the investigation of priority cases, including the trial in connection with the murder of two United Nations experts. Positive outcomes included the discontinuation of the Operational Military Court and the release of 1,051 prisoners in execution of the presidential pardon. Furthermore, 3 meetings were held with officials from the Ministry of Human Rights to discuss the draft decrees establishing the national commission on transitional justice and the reparation fund. The main outcome was that the Ministry amended the draft decrees and integrated inputs from the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office to make it a victim-centred process and ensure inclusivity. Finally, 2 unplanned meetings were held to prepare the workshop on transitional justice for the benefit of civil society organizations that was held in Kinshasa on 6 and 7 May 2021 and 1 unplanned meeting was held to introduce the members of the newly established civil society working group to the Minister of Human Rights

Component 2: support to stabilization and the strengthening of State institutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

55. MONUSCO has been engaging with the Presidency, senior government officials, deputies, senators, political actors, civil society actors and members of the international community on issues related to the upcoming electoral process and

institutional and governance reforms. MONUSCO also provided its good offices to support the adoption of a national programme to disarm, demobilize, reinsert and reintegrate members of armed groups in line with the President's vision and the Government's national programme. During the performance period, political engagement and good offices focused on lessening tensions that had grown within the ruling coalition between President Félix Tshisekedi's *Cap pour le changement* and former President Joseph Kabila's *Front commun pour le Congo* over judicial and military appointments in July 2020. The Mission provided its good offices to facilitate a dialogue between political parties, a consensual and inclusive revision of the draft laws reforming the Independent National Electoral Commission and electoral law, and an agreement on the renewal of the terms of the members of the Commission. The Mission also advocated for the establishment of independent and credible judicial institutions to strengthen citizens' confidence in the justice system, in anticipation of possible electoral disputes. The Mission provided support in the fight against corruption, notably technical support on the drafting of a law to protect whistle-blowers. MONUSCO also promoted, at the National Assembly and in the Senate, the consideration and adoption of the draft law against tribalism, racism and xenophobia, tabled in September 2020 in the Lower House. The Mission also advocated for the consideration and adoption of the draft law on the protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples, which is currently before the Senate.

56. During the performance period, the United Nations country team and the Mission continued to implement joint initiatives under axis 1, on consolidation of peace, respect for human rights, protection of civilians, social cohesion and democracy, of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, which was signed in December 2019 and covers the period from 2020 to 2024. Joint initiatives included a 30-month project on peace, justice, reconciliation and reconstruction in Kasai, funded by the Peacebuilding Fund and implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office and Search for Common Ground, in Kasai Central, which ended in May 2021. The project enabled the development and implementation of a provincial strategy to fight impunity, extending access to justice to 1,200 victims and enabling the prosecution and conviction of eight individuals for crimes against humanity and war crimes. Furthermore, in the context of the transition, a United Nations joint justice reform support programme was launched in December 2020. The programme is being implemented jointly by UNDP, MONUSCO, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office and the team of experts on the rule of law and sexual violence in conflict, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, the High Judicial Council and the Ministry of the Interior. The operationalization of the humanitarian-development-peace-nexus approach has started in the Kasai region, with the identification of four priority zones, namely, Tshikapa/Kamonia and Mweka in Kasai and Luiza and Dibaya in Kasai Central. In Tanganyika, a workshop took place to sensitize stakeholders to this approach.

57. The Mission continued to support and coordinate the multi-donor International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy to implement the Government's stabilization and reconstruction programme. Stabilization programmes developed by MONUSCO regional offices based on the Government-approved provincial stabilization strategies and action plans and financed through the Stabilization Coherence Fund were implemented in priority zones in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu. A call for proposals was launched for eight projects, six of which are already under implementation, covering South Kivu (Uvira), North Kivu (Beni) and Ituri (Djugu) to address the root causes of conflict. The interventions focused on intercommunal dialogue, the restoration of State authority and economic development to support women. In the three eastern provinces, MONUSCO supported local authorities and communities in the implementation of stabilization strategies.

Together with their respective governors, field offices contributed to the development of stabilization programmes, with funding from the Stabilization Coherence Fund, which supported political engagement strategies with provincial authorities. In Ituri, the Mission, through the South Irumu stabilization programme, continued to engage FRPI, with a focus on political dialogue as part of disarmament negotiations.

58. MONUSCO support to the Government's efforts to devise a new national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration structure led to the formulation of a draft ordinance on a new structure combining the mandates of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, the national reconstruction and stabilization programme and the interprovincial commission in support of disarmament, demobilization and community reintegration. MONUSCO engaged in preparations to support the future national disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration framework once in place, including consultations with the United Nations country team, the World Bank, the international community and the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region and started to develop a "One United Nations" support strategy. Meanwhile, the Mission continued to support the spontaneous disengagement of individual combatants and armed groups, both foreign and Congolese, through the provision of reinsertion support and the implementation of community violence projects in their communities of return in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika. The community violence projects were aimed at reducing the recruitment of disengaged combatants and at-risk youth, while improving the livelihoods of vulnerable community members through cash-for-work schemes, income-generation activities and vocational training.

59. The Mission's efforts were further geared towards strengthening the respect for and protection of the political space and promoting the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The United Nations Joint Human Rights Office conducted consultations with key security and administrative government interlocutors and advocacy meetings with officials from the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Human Rights, while engaging communities, civil society, including women's and youth organizations and political stakeholders, on the right to access the political space, including by providing access to diverse social and political views on Radio Okapi. In this regard, uninterrupted broadcasting with tailored programmes was critical to improving the Congolese population's access to reliable information in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Following the withdrawal of MONUSCO from provinces not affected by armed conflict, and in order to improve human rights monitoring and capacity-building, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office set up a mobile monitoring team covering the western provinces (North Ubangi, South Ubangi, Mongala, Tshuapa, Équateur, Kwango, Kwilu, Kongo Central and Mai-Ndombe) and maintained a presence in the provinces of Tshopo and Haut-Katanga. The teams continued to provide training on human rights for members of the defence and security forces, the National Human Rights Commission and civil society.

60. The police component of the Mission advocated for and supported the Congolese national police on the implementation of the five-year reform action plan, 2020–2024. However, a reluctance to disburse the planned allocated budget presented challenges to the implementation of the plan. A joint police reform programme has been developed, focusing on: (a) strengthening the institutional framework of the national police to ensure that it is a democratic, accountable and effective institution; (b) strengthening the technical capabilities and capacities of police officers at all levels to undertake their responsibilities in adherence with the rule of law, such that the population benefits from enhanced security and improved protection of their rights; and (c) supporting significant progress in the fight against impunity. In addition, key oversight mechanisms were developed, such as the Inspectorate General of the Congolese national police, to increase the respect for human rights. The police

component of the Mission also advocated for and supported the implementation of the police triennial action plan on the fight against sexual violence through dedicated special units and by providing technical support to the national police in addressing sexual and gender-based violence.

61. During the performance period, the Mission provided support to the national prison authorities to reinforce security systems, push for prison reform and strengthen and stabilize the prison system. The support included the provision of basic security equipment, the construction and rehabilitation of prison infrastructure and the organization of training programmes. As a consequence, there was only one prison attack leading to a mass escape of prisoners, at Beni prison, during the performance period. Based on specific needs, concertina wire was installed at the Butembo, Kalemie and Beni prisons; solar power, video surveillance, watchtowers and visitor bays were provided to the Butembo, Kalemie, Bunia, Kananga, Goma and Ndolo prisons; a perimeter wall was constructed at Beni prison; Goma prison was fenced with wire mesh; the cells and doors were rehabilitated at Bukavu prison; a bridge leading to Kalemie prison was reconstructed to facilitate vehicular movement; and a fence wall was constructed at Bunia prison. Capacity-building programmes, including mentoring, simulation exercises and special training, were also organized for over 2,500 prison personnel.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Resolution of deeply rooted local and provincial conflicts between communities

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.1.1 Joint strategy for sustaining peace and stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo developed and promulgated

Achieved. A joint strategy on the progressive and phased drawdown of MONUSCO was developed by MONUSCO and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and subsequently endorsed by the Security Council. The joint strategy identified minimum conditions for the drawdown in each province where the Mission is present. It focused on progress towards sustainable and inclusive peace and development, addressing the root causes of conflict and reducing the threat posed by domestic and foreign armed groups to a level that could be managed by the country's security forces, with a particular focus on the reduction of the threat to civilians. These efforts were complemented by provincial strategies that identified strategic priorities and joint actions with provincial authorities

2.1.2 Number of agreements settling intra- and intercommunity conflicts, including agreements on land conflict (2018/19: 13; 2019/20: 13; 2020/21: 13)

Not achieved. 4 peace agreements were signed, including 1 between Hutu and Nande communities in North Kivu, 1 between the Bakwa Ndaye and Bakwa Kanyinga communities in Kasai, 1 between the Bira and Hema communities in Irumu and 1 ceasefire agreement between Banyamulenge and Bembe/Fuliiru/Nyindu armed group coalitions. In addition, 7 road maps were approved to resolve intra- and intercommunity conflicts, including 5 in North Kivu between Hutu and Nande communities and 2 in Ituri between Lendu and Alur communities and between Lendu and Hema communities

	The lower number of agreements was due to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
2.1.3 Increased number of dialogue tracks between the Government and armed groups (2018/19: 1; 2019/20: 2; 2020/21: 3)	Not achieved. There were 2 dialogue tracks between the Government and FRPI in Ituri and with Mai-Mai Apa Na Pale in Tanganyika. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process for FRPI elements reached a dead end, with FRPI leaders demanding general amnesty and integration into FARDC. The lower number of dialogue tracks was due to the delay in the signing of the new national strategy
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> <i>Remarks</i>
10 training sessions on conflict management tools and gender-sensitive techniques in support of local conflict resolution mechanisms	5 Training sessions on conflict resolution skills were undertaken to address conflict between Lendu and Alur communities. The lower number of training sessions was due to insecurity and restrictions of movement and face-to-face activities in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
30 coaching sessions for community-based information forums (Barazas), consultative commissions on the resolution of customary conflicts and other local mechanisms for conflict resolution	5 Coaching sessions were organized to enhance the capacity of the consultative commission on the resolution of customary conflicts to resolve local conflicts in North Kivu. The lower number of sessions was due to the unavailability of provincial authorities in Kananga, Tshikapa, Tanganyika and Ituri
20 local conflict resolution initiatives and 10 community sensitization sessions to support Congolese authorities, communities, women and young people and to promote peace agreements and outcomes of peace processes in conflict-affected provinces that address conflicts and reduce tension and violence	8 Local initiatives, 4 structured dialogues and 6 community sensitization sessions were undertaken to reduce intercommunity tension. The lower number of initiatives was due to the unavailability of provincial authorities in Kananga, Tshikapa, Tanganyika and Ituri
6 reports on conflict analysis and structural root causes of conflict, including a gender perspective; 12 monthly reports on conflict trends in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and in the Kasais and Tanganyika; and 4 ad hoc reports on local conflict trends	7 Reports on conflict analysis were produced, published and distributed in MONUSCO and to relevant partners supporting stabilization programmes. These in-depth conflict analyses outlined the different root causes of conflict and provided recommendations on addressing land-related conflict issues and economic developments in support of the peace process. The role of women as peacemakers was also strongly highlighted in all of the reports

	No	<p>No monthly reports on conflict trends in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and in the Kasai region and Tanganyika or ad hoc reports on local conflict trends were produced</p> <p>The lower number of reports produced was due to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The focus was put on the production of in-depth conflict analysis reports</p>
Quarterly meetings with the Government to develop and assess progress in the implementation of the joint strategy for sustaining peace and stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	4	Meetings were held with provincial and national authorities to review programmes implemented by the Government in the context of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy
Monthly meetings with the executive committee of the national programme for stabilization and reconstruction and senior officials of the Ministry of Planning and of relevant sectorial line ministries to oversee, monitor and allocate resources for the implementation of stabilization and peacebuilding initiatives	Yes	<p>Monthly meetings were held with officials of the national programme for stabilization and reconstruction and of the Ministry of Planning, in Kinshasa and eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. However, the development of the national ordinance on the disarmament, demobilization, community reintegration and stabilization programme was put on hold pending more clarity from the Presidency</p>
45 community violence reduction projects to disengage armed group members, reinsert ex-combatants, reduce recruitment into armed groups, especially of people in vulnerable groups such as women and young people, support victims and strengthen gender responsiveness, with a focus on women and children	20	<p>Community violence reduction projects were implemented in the provinces of Ituri (3), North Kivu (7), South Kivu (5) and Tanganyika (5). A total of 2,690 people (1,734 men and 956 women) benefited from cash-for-work schemes, income-generating activities and vocational training, which contributed to a decrease in the recruitment of ex-combatants and at-risk youth, while improving the livelihood of vulnerable community members. Beneficiaries included 973 ex-combatants (810 men and 163 women), 158 children formerly associated with armed groups (77 boys and 81 girls), 893 at-risk youth (665 male and 228 female) and 666 vulnerable members of the targeted communities (182 men and 484 women)</p> <p>The lower number of projects was due to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, disruptions in the work of the Mission owing to anti-MONUSCO sentiment in some areas and the volcanic eruption in Goma</p>

180 monitoring and evaluation field missions, including evaluation missions for 45 community violence reduction projects, and initial community assessment for the development of projects	88	Monitoring visits were undertaken to 20 community violence projects. The lower number of visits was due to the lower number of projects implemented and to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
22 sensitization missions on disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement targeting elements of Congolese and foreign armed groups, communities affected by armed groups and persons at risk of recruitment	165	Sensitization sessions were conducted in support of the disarmament, demobilization and repatriation programme in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika. The higher number of sessions was due to the participation of the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Section in joint assessment missions, during which sensitization sessions were conducted
Distribution of 80,000 leaflets in key areas in North and South Kivu	114,024	Brochures and leaflets were produced and distributed during sensitization missions on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, joint protection missions and joint assessment missions. The higher number of leaflets was due to the higher number of sensitization missions
Quarterly consultations with regional actors, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, the United Nations Office to the African Union and the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa to address the structural root causes of conflict	Yes	Since January 2021, MONUSCO has convened bi-weekly working-level meetings with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region to exchange and identify ways of strengthening support to the Democratic Republic of the Congo in tackling conflict, security and economic issues. This has led to improved coordination on political issues pertaining to regional diplomatic, security and economic dynamics. The higher number of meetings was due to a favourable momentum, in particular as a result of the President's efforts to improve the political climate in the subregion
Monthly consultations with the African Union, SADC and the Economic Community of Central African States to ensure their engagement in furthering democratic governance and stability in the country	12	Consultations were held. On 3 March 2021, MONUSCO met with the Special Representative of the African Union Commission Chairperson and Head of Mission to the African Union liaison office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to discuss how the liaison office and MONUSCO would work together to support the Government's agenda on peace and security. Follow-up meetings took place with the African Union mission political advisors and the African Union support team to assess progress on the implementation of the Democratic Republic

		<p>of the Congo-African Union action plan and to provide guidance. MONUSCO met bilaterally with diplomats from SADC to discuss the political deadlock at the time and the need to foster a consensus between Congolese political stakeholders. These meetings allowed the Mission to assess the potential support for addressing regional economic and security challenges. All SADC members confirmed their support for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and expressed their desire to see the country play a greater role in the Economic Community of Central African States and support for its admission to the East African Community</p>
2 workshops jointly organized with the national oversight mechanism, the United Nations country team and civil society organizations to ensure coherence and complementarity among several processes, including the joint strategy for sustaining peace and stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the national strategic development plan, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, the humanitarian, development and peace nexus, projects funded through the Peacebuilding Fund and the six national engagements of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework; and to ensure complementarity of the implementation of the national and regional commitments	2	<p>Workshops were organized during the commemorations of the eighth anniversary of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. The first workshop, at the political level, was held on 24 February 2021, and the second workshop, at the technical level, was held on 26 and 27 February 2021. Both workshops evaluated the national oversight mechanism's road map to put an end to the conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the progress and challenges in the implementation of the national and regional commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework</p>
4 workshops in cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations system, bilateral and multilateral donor partners, international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and other technical partners to support the roll-out and implementation of the humanitarian, development and peace nexus in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2	<p>Workshops were organized in Kasai, Kasai Central and Tanganyika to support the roll-out and implementation of the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus. The lower number of workshops was due to government restrictions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, 2 workshops were organized: 1 led by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator with ambassadors, heads of agencies and MONUSCO in November 2020, and 1 held at the technical level with agencies, MONUSCO and embassies in February 2021 to garner support for the transition and collaboration on the humanitarian, development and peace nexus</p>

Quarterly coordination meetings with the Rwandan demobilization and reintegration commission and the Amnesty Commission of Uganda to discuss issues related to the repatriation of ex-combatants of Rwandan and Ugandan origin	No	Owing to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, no coordination meetings were conducted with the Rwandan demobilization and reintegration commission or the Amnesty Commission of Uganda at the central level. However, operational coordination for sensitization messaging and repatriation was maintained through email exchanges. At the field office level, 3 coordination meetings were conducted with representatives of the Amnesty Commission of Uganda in Beni
52 episodes of the radio programme “Ma Nouvelle Vie” concerning disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement targeting foreign armed groups; and daily transmission of episodes by Radio Okapi and mobile radio stations and through partnerships with community radio stations	63	Episodes of “Ma Nouvelle Vie” on disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement were created The higher number of episodes was due to increased efforts to raise awareness on disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement for a larger number of armed groups, particularly in the light of the preparation of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme
	Yes	Radio programmes were aired Monday through Saturday by Radio Okapi. Mobile radio stations broadcast 14 programmes per week (2 per day, in the morning and the evening, from Monday to Sunday) The option to increase the operational reach of sensitization programmes through partnerships with community radios was not exercised as there were no requirements or existing community radios in the areas of interest

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Improved access to political space, and sustained and meaningful political engagement of key segments of society, including women and young people

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.2.1 Number of bills on public administration, protection of human rights defenders and access to information adopted and implemented (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 3)

Not achieved. 2 bills, 1 on the protection and promotion of people living with disabilities and 1 on the protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous pygmy peoples, were adopted by the National Assembly. Both bills put in place mechanisms to protect those groups and promote their participation in decisions affecting them. The law on the protection of human rights defenders was introduced in 2018, first in the National Assembly and then in the Senate, but the texts of the law from the two bodies have not yet been harmonized at the level

	of the joint committee. The draft bill on access to information was introduced in the National Assembly in the September 2020 session but not debated
2.2.2 Reduced number of documented violations committed by State actors related to political rights and freedom of assembly and expression (2018/19: 922; 2019/20: 741; 2020/21: 900)	Achieved. 530 violations committed by State actors related to political rights and fundamental freedoms were documented. This represented a decrease of 28 per cent from the previous period (741 violations) and consolidated the trend towards a gradual opening of the democratic space noted since February 2019
2.2.3 Increased number of complaints from citizens handled by the National Human Rights Commission (2018/19: not available; 2019/20: 4,440; 2020/21: 300)	Not achieved. No report has been published on complaints handled. The process of developing a human rights database and recruiting 2 consultants to work on the management of complaints and the design of the database is ongoing

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Weekly meetings with high-level national, provincial and local political actors and stakeholders to facilitate dialogue and to advocate for and help foster consensus on the functioning of key institutions, including the security sector, and on the importance of women's political participation	Yes	<p>MONUSCO has been engaging with all relevant political actors to discuss institutional and governance reforms as well as the upcoming electoral process. As a result of these engagements, several key political actors committed to continue promoting female participation in electoral processes, and judicial officials reaffirmed their commitment to promoting inclusivity</p> <p>Regarding intercommunal conflict issues, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General met with the national presidents of the Hutu and Nande communities to facilitate their involvement in the conflict resolution process. Both leaders made a joint declaration of commitment to address intercommunal tensions in North Kivu and requested the Mission's continued support toward their efforts to stabilize the province</p> <p>MONUSCO also hosted working sessions with influencers, leaders of communities and civil society groups from North Kivu and Ituri to sensitize them to the importance of their participation in the political conflict resolution process</p> <p>MONUSCO also engaged with the military auditor in Ituri to discuss the functioning of military justice in the context of the state of siege declared by President Tshisekedi and advocate for the reopening of civil courts</p>

4 workshops for 120 journalists and 1 media campaign to promote gender-sensitive and non-sexist communication in the media and improve media coverage of women in politics and in peace and security initiatives	4	<p>Capacity-building workshops were organized in Beni, Mangina, Bunia and Goma for 110 participants (69 men and 41 women), including local media, Radio Okapi journalists and local female politicians, on gender-sensitive coverage</p> <p>MONUSCO hosted a two-day workshop requested by the Collectif des associations féminines pour le développement on the theme of women's political participation in North Kivu. The workshop brought together men and women from civil society platforms in Petit Nord, members of political parties and representatives of the Independent National Electoral Commission. The provincial Minister for Gender was in attendance. The low level of women's representation in positions of authority and decision-making bodies at the local, provincial and national levels and the adoption of the gender parity law and the revision of the electoral law, which is currently under review by the National Assembly, were discussed. An advocacy strategy on achievement of gender parity in accordance with article 14 of the constitution was developed and announced to local media</p>
5 public debate panels and 5 workshops with youth representatives on the principles of positive masculinities and gender-responsive citizenship using local urban leaders known as "Champions and Women Ambassadors of Peace"	8	<p>Awareness-raising debates were conducted in Goma, Masisi, Bunia, Lubero, Bukavu and Kinshasa on the topics of positive masculinities and women's empowerment with a total of 437 participants (290 men and 147 women) from the Université libre des Pays des Grands Lacs in Goma, MONUSCO women ambassadors of peace, human rights clubs from various universities in Kinshasa, the national police and FARDC, and civil society organizations. Students and youth activists debated the importance of positive masculinities and challenges in promoting gender equality and peace consolidation. Many students revealed that the notion of positive masculinities was new to them. Strategies to increase women's participation in security services were suggested, while security forces committed to protecting and promoting women's rights and expressed the need to intensify and increase such activities</p>

	3	<p>Sessions were organized in Ituri, including 2 sensitization sessions for more than 1,000 students on the mandate of MONUSCO and positive masculinities and 1 workshop on the role of women in decision-making, gender parity and positive masculinities, for 50 journalists, including 30 women. In addition, 4 meetings were conducted with the youth parliament on the role of youth in the return of peace in Ituri and on positive masculinities for 200 participants, including 7 girls</p> <p>The overall higher number of events was due to higher demand</p>
7 capacity-building and coaching sessions for civil society actors with the active participation of women and young people to support the revitalization of civil society organizations in their role of advancing democratic governance for all in the provinces of Tanganyika, Kasai, Kasai Central, Maniema and Ituri	11	<p>Sessions were held, including 1 awareness workshop for peace in Ituri attended by 200 leaders of civil society organizations, political parties, women's organizations and youth (150 women and 50 men), who exchanged views on strategies, challenges and opportunities with respect to achieving peace and ensuring security in Ituri; 9 working sessions with the non-governmental organization Pole d'action genre et election; and 1 capacity-building session in Goma with 56 participants (50 students, including 40 girls, 10 boys and 6 teachers, including 2 women and 4 men) to raise awareness about female leadership and the meaningful participation of youth in decision-making</p> <p>The higher number of sessions was due to higher demand</p> <p>The Special Representative of the Secretary-General also met with civil society organizations, including women's associations, in Goma and discussed the importance of the agenda on women, peace and security and the need to push for national initiatives. A monthly meeting was established with these organizations to assess the implementation of a proposed action plan. MONUSCO also held a working session with five members of the Réseau des femmes du Tanganyika on the involvement of women in peace restoration and the political process</p>

Weekly meetings with Congolese parliamentarians, high-level ministry officials, military, police and intelligence service officials and civil society leaders, including women and youth representatives, to promote confidence in security institutions and to improve the Government's inter-agency coordination on human security issues	36	<p>Meetings were held with officials from FARDC and the Congolese national police, ministry officials, members of the parliamentary defence and security commission and representatives of civil society organizations to build consensus and a common understanding on a national security policy that would enable the establishment of a national coordination commission on security sector reform. The discussions covered support to the military, police and other institutions; promoted gender mainstreaming; raised awareness on the issues of small arms and light weapons, as well as the role of civil society organizations in addressing citizen participation that would influence security policy; and strengthened the effectiveness of security institutions through technical advice and training, including on the matters of transparency and accountability</p> <p>The lower number of meetings was due to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
6 seminars on planning, leadership and governance to reinforce the capacity of women participating in the women's leadership platforms, as defined in the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework	5	<p>Exchange sessions were held with the African Women Leaders Network in collaboration with UN-Women. At the meetings, participants discussed the MONUSCO mandate in relation to the women, peace and security agenda and agreed to create regular exchanges between Congolese women leaders and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General</p>
	1	<p>High-level seminar was held with women leaders for peace, the Governor of South Kivu, 2018 Nobel Peace Prize winner, Dr. Denis Mukwege, and the Mission's Head of Office for South Kivu. In total, 43 people took part in the meeting, including 24 women and 19 men. The meeting's objectives were to make the peace process in South Kivu more gender-sensitive and gender-inclusive and to support women's advocacy for their permanent and meaningful participation in the peace process, especially regarding the ongoing crisis in the highlands of Uvira, Fizi and Mwenga</p>
	1	<p>Training session on female leadership for young women leaders from secondary schools was organized in Bukavu with the Special Representative of the Secretary-</p>

		<p>General. 20 young girls took part in this discussion. The objective of the session was to strengthen a sense of leadership among young female leaders for their future participation in decision-making bodies</p> <p>The overall higher number of events was due to the opportunity to establish a regular consultative framework with Congolese women leaders to facilitate their improved understanding of the Mission's mandate and to garner their views ahead of the development of the transition plan</p>
Multimedia public information campaigns and outreach programmes in support of the Mission's mandate, through: (a) round-the-clock Radio Okapi broadcasts reaching an audience of 24 million persons per week; (b) production of 35 "MONUSCO video" programmes broadcast on 11 local television stations, uploaded on YouTube and sent to UNifeed; (c) production and dissemination of six issues of Echos de la MONUSCO magazine; (d) operation and management of the MONUSCO and Radio Okapi websites, with daily uploads of articles, stories and photos from all over the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and (e) reliable information provided through the use of social media	24	Million people were reached per week through round-the-clock Radio Okapi broadcasts
	No	No "MONUSCO video" programmes were broadcast or uploaded. However, 95 videos were posted on social media, including 25 on Twitter, 35 on YouTube and 35 on Facebook
	No	<p>No issues of Echos de la MONUSCO magazine were produced. The content of the magazine was posted on various digital platforms in order to better reach specific audiences, including youth and pressure groups</p> <p>Website visits totalled 1,218,583 and the number of pages read on the website was 2,184,595. 94 articles, press releases and reports, including on human rights, were uploaded on the MONUSCO website, 31 videos were uploaded on YouTube and Facebook, 536 tweets were sent and there were 590 Facebook posts, 132 publications on Instagram and 365 photos published on FLICKR. In addition, 8 multimedia campaigns were launched on various subjects, including calling for calm in civil and political life, promoting MONUSCO actions in favour of the population of Kasai Central and explaining the MONUSCO exit strategy in Tanganyika</p> <p>The Radio Okapi Twitter account had 809,407 followers and the Facebook account had 1,155,203 followers</p>

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Strengthened capacity and capability of State institutions to protect civilians and to establish and maintain the rule of law and security

*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

2.3.1 Percentage of implementation of the priority projects in support of the institutional development of the Congolese national police as established in the reform action plan (2020–2024) (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 15 per cent)

Not achieved. The percentage of implementation of the priority projects in support of the institutional development of the Congolese national police as established in the reform action plan is estimated at 6 per cent. The lower implementation rate was due to delays in the release of the planned budget allocated to fund the urgent priorities of the reform as a result of the lack of political will and commitment

2.3.2 Decreased percentage of pretrial detainees in prisons in Kinshasa and the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2018/19: not available; 2019/20: 73 per cent; 2020/21: 70 per cent)

Not achieved. The percentage of pretrial detainees is 75 per cent. The higher percentage was due mainly to a significant increase in the number of arrests in Ituri and North Kivu in relation to the increased activity of armed groups, coupled with the state of siege, which transferred the criminal competence of civilian jurisdictions to military jurisdictions without increasing the number of military magistrates, thereby contributing to an increase in the number of pretrial detainees

2.3.3 Number of gender desks of the Congolese national police addressing sexual and gender-based violence (2018/19: not available; 2019/20: 48; 2020/21: 48)

Achieved. A total of 55 gender desks were established in Beni, Butembo, Kalemie, Rutshuru, Uvira, Bukavu, Bunia, Goma, Kinshasa, Kananga and Tshikapa. The higher number of desks was due to the appreciation of this endeavour by local counterparts and the added value of this initiative in those 11 locations. This has been considered a great opportunity to build up the capacity of the Congolese national police in line with the triennial action plan on the fight against sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

2.3.4 Decreased number of prison security-related incidents (2018/19: 23; 2019/20: 5; 2020/21: 13)

Achieved. 6 security-related incidents were recorded at 6 of the 12 priority prisons that receive support from MONUSCO. The lower number of incidents was due to enhanced logistical and technical support, including capacity-building programmes that were provided to the national authorities to reinforce prison security

2.3.5 Increased percentage of Congolese reporting confidence in the capacity of the State security forces to protect the population (2018/19: 49 per cent; 2019/20: 58 per cent; 2020/21: 63 per cent)

Not achieved. On average, 41 per cent of Congolese have reported confidence in the capacity of the State security forces to protect the population (40 per cent for the Congolese national police and 43 per cent for FARDC)

The lower percentage was due to an increase in insecurity in the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which impacted the overall percentage results

<i>Planned outputs.</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
11 prison coordination meetings at the provincial level; 2 high-level advocacy workshops on prison reform, including on the separation and management of women and juveniles in conflict with the law; and 12 joint technical working sessions to provide strategic advice on prison reforms	13 4 13	Coordination meetings were held at both the provincial and the national levels High-level advocacy were meetings held Joint technical meetings were held with the aim of accelerating the prison reforms and the reinforcement of security. The higher number of sessions was due to the need to address urgent developments in the prisons, including the deteriorating security situation and security and health challenges at various prisons at the provincial and national levels, including with respect to the prevention and management of COVID-19 in prisons
1 training session on prison reform and transition for 40 senior prison administrators	No	As a result of restrictions on travel and gatherings in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, no training session was conducted
Technical and logistical support for the establishment of a training school for prison officers and the implementation of a communications strategy for the prison administration	Yes	The first phase of the establishment of a training school for prison officers was completed in Luzumu
	Yes	The implementation of a communications strategy was initiated, which included the holding of a training workshop, the validation of a communications action plan, the printing of calendars, the design of signboards and the establishment of a public information office
Daily mentoring of prison directors and supervisors in 10 high-risk prisons; weekly mentoring of prison directors and supervisors in 1 high-risk prison; and periodic joint visits to 1 high-risk prison with national prison authorities	Daily	Mentoring on techniques of prison management was organized for over 2,307 prison personnel, including approximately 300 women, at 11 priority prisons. The higher number of prisons was due to the inclusion of Tshikapa prison in the context of the transition
	Weekly	Mentoring sessions were held for the prison personnel at one high-risk prison (Luzumu)
	5	Joint missions were carried out with prison authorities to Kananga, Tshikapa, Goma, Luzumu and Uvira

20 capacity-building workshops to raise awareness and strengthen the capacity of national security services, protection networks and civil society organizations for the respect of human rights and monitoring and reporting of human rights violations and abuses	20	Capacity-building and awareness-raising activities were conducted for 1,211 participants, including 543 women, in Bukavu (4), Beni (1), Bunia (3), Goma (4), Uvira (2), Kananga (2), Kalemie (2) Kinshasa (1) and Butembo (1)
2 capacity-building workshops for 100 participants from the National Human Rights Commission on the promotion of human rights, database management, reporting and decentralization	3	Training sessions were held for a total of 52 participants, including 1 in Goma on international human rights law and international humanitarian law for 10 staff (including 2 women) of the National Human Rights Commission; 1 in Kinshasa on the fight against hate speech for 22 participants (including 2 women) of the National Assembly's Human Rights Commission; and 1 training-of-trainers session in Kinshasa on hate speech for 20 participants (including 4 women). The higher number of sessions and lower number of participants was due to physical distancing rules in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Daily monitoring and mentoring of the Congolese national police, including the Inspectorate General, through co-location to support the police in the fight against insecurity; to increase respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and international standards of law enforcement; and to support increased accountability and the fight against impunity	Daily	Monitoring and mentoring was carried out through co-location within reform institutions and specialized units of the Congolese national police (260 days of co-location and approximately 10,937 mentoring and monitoring activities in support of enhanced accountability, the fight against impunity and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the fight against insecurity, all while promoting respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and international standards of law enforcement)
Training of 220 female and male elements of the Inspectorate General of the Congolese national police on the United Nations human rights due diligence policy	214	Elements of the Inspectorate General of the Congolese national police, including 48 women, were trained on the United Nations human rights due diligence policy. The slightly lower number of participants was due to restrictions in the number of participants and difficulties of travel in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Training of 15,000 officers of the Congolese national police, of whom 20 per cent will be female officers, on public order management and respect for human rights, community policing, sexual and gender-based violence, intelligence gathering and judiciary police functions	15,834	Officers of the Congolese national police were trained, including 2,256 female officers (14.2 per cent), on the maintenance of law and order, intelligence gathering, gender-based sexual violence, community policing, judicial police functions and traffic policing

Training of 2,700 officers of the Congolese national police, of whom 20 per cent will be female officers, on investigative procedures and crime scene management, including forensics techniques, taking into account gender-responsive approaches	3,221	<p>The higher number of trainees was due to higher demand from the police. The lower percentage of women was due to the lower representation of women in the police</p> <p>Officers of the Congolese national police were trained, including 530 female officers (16.5 per cent), on investigative procedures and crime scene management, including forensics techniques, taking into account gender-responsive approaches</p> <p>The higher number of trainees was due to an increase in local police requests, notably in hotspots and zones affected by armed groups (Beni, Bunia and Butembo). The lower percentage of women was due to the lower representation of women in specialized units</p>
Provision of weekly advice and mentoring to judicial authorities in 7 priority zones on strengthening the functioning of the criminal justice chain, due process and the reduction of unlawful detention	Weekly	<p>Advice and mentoring sessions were provided to judicial authorities in 7 priority zones, namely, Bunia, Beni, Goma, Bukavu, Uvira, Kalemie and Kananga. This included 7 judicial inspections in prisons and 227 mobile court hearings to address cases of irregular and illegal detention, which resulted in the release of 245 detainees (227 men and 18 women) and the regularization of 868 cases, including 15 cases involving women; 195 convictions, including 49 for sexual violence; and 89 acquittals (82 men and 7 women). Support to 843 prosecutorial inspections of detention facilities of the Congolese national police led to the release of 1,424 detainees (1,167 men, 145 women and 112 minors) and the regularization of 1,365 cases, including 70 cases involving women and 173 cases involving minors. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, technical, logistical and financial support was provided to judicial and prison authorities to reduce the prison population through inspection visits to Goma and Bukavu prisons and 25 mobile court hearings in Bunia, Bukavu and Kananga, which resulted in the release of 174 pretrial detainees for minor offences, 43 acquittals and 110 convictions, including 22 for sexual violence. Support was also provided for the implementation of a presidential ordinance granting remission of sentences, resulting in the release of 1,051 prisoners from North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, Kasai and Tanganyika prisons</p>

3 specialized mobile training sessions in the Kasais, Ituri and the Kivus on the management of prisoners charged for war crimes and crimes against humanity	No	The training could not be organized owing to restrictions on travel and gatherings in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Organization of 25 mobile court hearings	22	<p>Mobile court hearings were organized by military justice authorities for the prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and other serious human rights violations, including 4 in Kasai, 6 in South Kivu, 4 in Ituri, 3 in North Kivu, 2 in Tanganyika, 2 in Haut-Katanga and 1 in Tshopo</p> <p>The lower number of mobile court hearings was due to insecurity, especially in Beni and Ituri; the escape of prisoners from Beni prison, including 97 prisoners who were supposed to face trial; and restrictions on gatherings in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
Monthly technical meetings of the subgroups on the fight against impunity and on the performance of the Ministry of Justice to implement the priority action plan of the national justice reform policy; 2 meetings of the technical follow-up committee; and 1 strategic meeting of the steering committee in support of the monitoring of the implementation of the priority action plan for 2021	6	<p>Technical meetings were held of the subgroups on the fight against impunity and on the performance of the Ministry of Justice to validate the matrix of 2020 activities in support of the Ministry of Justice and the updated priority action plan of the national justice reform for the period 2019–2023, which integrated the priorities of the new Government on justice, and to adopt the draft strategic plan (2020–2024) and the three-year operational plan (2020–2022) of the Institute of Judicial Training</p> <p>The lower number of technical meetings of the subgroups was due to restriction on gatherings in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>The meetings of the technical follow-up committee and the strategic meeting of the steering committee did not take place owing to the resignation of the Minister of Justice in July 2020</p>
Organization of weekly conferences for high-ranking military officers on international humanitarian law and international human rights law	No	A workshop was held from 14 to 17 June 2021 with the Chief of Staff of FARDC to sensitize the commanders of the first defence zone in Kinshasa about the accountability and responsibility of a commander in FARDC with regard to human and material resources and the prevention of human rights abuses. The planned weekly conferences with FARDC could not be held owing to the imposition

		<p>of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19. However, on 5 May 2021, the secretariat of the human rights due diligence policy participated in a meeting with the Director of Training at FARDC headquarters in Kinshasa, during which the secretariat advocated for the resumption of the discussion sessions with FARDC senior staff on thematic areas, which were suspended owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Director stated that actions would be taken towards the resumption of this activity. Furthermore, at meetings in May 2021, the secretariat advocated for the organization of training sessions for FARDC officers to be held at various military academies, including the Centre for Strategic and Defence Studies, between September 2021 and July 2022</p>
Provision of technical, operational and logistical support to the Congolese national police in 8 localities within the framework of strengthening the community policing concept	Yes	<p>Logistical and operational support was provided to units of the Congolese national police engaged in the integrated operational strategy for the fight against insecurity in 8 localities (Beni, Oicha, Butembo, Bunia, Goma, Bukavu, Uvira and Kalemie)</p>
100 working group sessions on improving the complaints cell and evaluating audit inspectors of the Inspectorate General of the Congolese national police	109	<p>Working group sessions were held on improving the complaints cell and on audit evaluation and the functioning of the Inspectorate General of the Congolese national police to ensure respect for human rights and to provide technical assistance and advisory services within the Executive Secretariat of the Reform Monitoring Committee and at national police headquarters</p> <p>The higher number of sessions was due to increased demand from the Inspectorate General</p>
4 capacity-building workshops and 4 quarterly coordination meetings to provide strategic advice and technical support to the interprovincial commission tasked with supporting awareness-raising in relation to disarmament, demobilization and communal reintegration in North Kivu and South Kivu provinces in defining its operational structure and developing a sustainable disarmament, demobilization and community-based reinsertion programme	No	<p>No capacity-building workshops were conducted at the central level, as discussions about the new disarmament, demobilization and reintegration framework were taking place. The Mission did, however, contribute input to the drafting of the ordinance on the new disarmament, demobilization and reintegration framework. At the field office level, 6 workshops were conducted in Bunia in support of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process for FRPI</p>

5 advocacy meetings with parliamentarians, judges, prosecutors and lawyers for the adoption of the proposed law on the protection of victims, witnesses, human rights defenders and judicial personnel involved in trials related to serious crimes	5	Advocacy meetings were held, including 2 advocacy meetings on the draft bill on human rights defenders with the National Human Rights Commission and the Minister of Human Rights, 1 advocacy session with the new Chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the National Assembly to sensitize him to the importance of the bill and other pending bills before the National Assembly and 2 work sessions in support of a workshop organized by the National Human Rights Commission for members of the Human Rights Commission of the National Assembly in a bid to reintroduce the bill to the National Assembly, with the objective of familiarizing members with the bill and fostering a sense of ownership of the bill
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Component 3: support

62. The Mission's support component continued to provide effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services in support of the implementation of its mandate through the delivery of related outputs.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Rapid, effective, efficient and responsible support services for the Mission

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search-and-rescue and casualty and medical evacuation) (2018/19: 65 per cent; 2019/20: 72.7 per cent; 2020/21: 90 per cent)	74.6 per cent of approved flight hours were utilized (excluding search-and-rescue and medical and casualty evacuation). The lower percentage was due mainly to travel limitations imposed by the Government in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the discontinuation of flights to Entebbe for rest and recuperation as a result of the provision of a lump-sum payment for travel on rest and recuperation
3.1.2 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2018/19: 12.3 per cent; 2019/20: 11.8 per cent; 2020/21: 11.4 per cent)	The actual average vacancy rate was 12.2 per cent. The higher vacancy rate was mainly the result of delays in recruitment owing to the COVID-19 pandemic and the consideration of future availability of staff from downsizing missions, in particular the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)
3.1.3 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2018/19: 37.4 per cent; 2019/20: 29.9 per cent; 2020/21: 38 per cent)	The average annual percentage of female international civilian staff was 31.3 per cent. The lower rate was due mainly to the lack of female candidates on the rosters, the separation of female staff members from the Mission and the slowdown of the recruitment process in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which had an impact on meeting the gender targets

3.1.4 Average number of working days for roster recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for international candidates (2018/19: 66; 2019/20: 84; 2020/21: 62)

The roster recruitment for international candidates took 85 working days on average from closing of the job opening to candidate selection. The higher number of days was due mainly to the consideration of future availability of staff from downsizing missions, in particular UNAMID

3.1.5 Average number of working days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for all international staff selections (2018/19: 120; 2019/20: 119; 2020/21: 120)

The post-specific recruitments for international staff selections took 251 working days, on average, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection. The higher number of days was due mainly to difficulties in organizing interviews because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the prioritization of staff from closing missions and the implementation of special measures to achieve gender parity

3.1.6 Overall score on the Administration's environmental management scorecard (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 74; 2020/21: 100)

The overall score on the environmental management scorecard was 83. The Mission's environmental performance exhibited substantial improvement, which was due to a combination of improved results and improved data collection. The Mission reported strong performance with respect to water, wastewater and the environmental management system, and improved its implementation of the environmental impact assessment, the environmental screening of projects and the implementation of the recommendations resulting from environmental inspections. A score of 100 was not achieved, owing primarily to incomplete energy efficiency measures (despite good results for energy demand), full renewable energy not being realized (though this is continuously improving, with excellent efforts on grid connection made thus far), limited use of alternative water resources (although this is more of an energy saving measure than a water resources issue in the Democratic Republic of the Congo) and few sites reaching best practice in waste treatment and disposal

3.1.7 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2018/19: 98.5 per cent; 2019/20: 97.3 per cent; 2020/21: 98.6 per cent)

Overall, 81 per cent of all information and communications technology incidents were resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality. The lower percentage was due to the difficulties related to remote working in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

3.1.8 Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2018/19: 80.0 per cent; 2019/20: 80.0 per cent; 2020/21: 99.0 per cent)

The rate of compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy was 50 per cent. The lower percentage was due to a lower number of committee meetings and briefings of supervisors on their occupational safety and health responsibilities and delays in the implementation of the occupational safety and health programme as a result of travel and gathering restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

During the performance period, the implementation plan for the Mission's occupational safety and health programme was revised and approved, and an Occupational Safety and Health Committee was established. Although meetings of the Committee and briefings to supervisors on their occupational safety and health responsibilities did not take place in a systematic fashion, the Mission's occupational safety and health team worked closely with the COVID-19 task force to ensure that all occupational safety and health issues were taken into consideration in

	discussions and decisions regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, including sensitization of managers and staff to issues related to the pandemic
3.1.9 Overall score on the property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2018/19: 1,827; 2019/20: 1,872; 2020/21: 1,830)	The overall score on the property management index was 1,956 based on 20 underlying key performance indicators. The Mission met the target by scoring 1,000 points on the accountability subindex and 956 points on the stewardship subindex
3.1.10 Deviation from the demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchase (2018/19: 20 per cent; 2019/20: 20 per cent; 2020/21: 20 per cent)	There was a 6.7 per cent deviation from the demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchase. The variance was due mainly to the acquisition of vehicles and medical equipment and supplies
3.1.11 Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodations at 30 June, in accordance with the memorandums of understanding (2018/19: 55.4 per cent; 2019/20: 72.0 per cent; 2020/21: 70.0 per cent)	The percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodations as at 30 June 2021 was 79.5 per cent. The improved performance was due to the acquisition of new prefabricated accommodations, enhanced maintenance of existing accommodations, including repair of leaking roofs, broken floors and malfunctioning air conditioning, and the repatriation of contingents
3.1.12 Compliance of vendors with United Nations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2018/19: 97.2 per cent; 2019/20: 97.0 per cent; 2020/21: 98.0 per cent)	95.7 per cent of the vendors were compliant with United Nations standards for delivery, quality and stock management. The lower percentage was due mainly to delays in incoming shipments as a result of supply chain disruptions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Administration's environment strategy	Yes	The mission-wide environmental action plan was implemented in line with the Administration's environmental strategy
Support for the implementation of the Administration's supply chain management blueprint and strategy	Yes	The implementation of the supply chain management blueprint and strategy is 95 per cent complete, with all of the elements of the blueprint implemented except the reorganization and restructuring of the contract management function
Implementation of the Umoja integrated electronic medical database system (Earth Med) to improve the monitoring of staff members' medical entitlements	Yes	Earth Med was implemented
Digitalization of the supply chain planning process	No	The supply chain planning tool for the formulation and finalization of gross demand and net demand adjustments to prepare, review and adjust the Mission's annual source plan was not rolled out during the performance period. It was rolled out in July 2021

Audit, risk and compliance services

Implementation of 20 recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services targeted for implementation by year end (31 December) and 17 prior fiscal-year recommendations of the Board of Auditors, as accepted by Management	Partial	<p>The Mission implemented 19 of 35 recommendations issued by the Office of Internal Oversight Services</p> <p>Of 33 prior-year recommendations issued by the Board of Auditors, the Mission implemented 16 and 3 were overtaken by events. A total of 19 of 33 recommendations were therefore closed by the Board of Auditors</p>
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Air operations

Operation and maintenance of a total of 38 aircraft, including 10 fixed-wing and 28 rotary-wing aircraft, and 3 unmanned aerial vehicles	40	<p>9 fixed-wing and 31 rotary-wing aircraft and 3 unmanned aerial vehicles were operated and maintained</p> <p>The lower number of fixed-wing aircraft was due to the release of 1 B-1900 aircraft in January 2021 as a result of the decision to replace the flights to Entebbe for rest and recuperation with a lump-sum payment</p> <p>The higher number of rotary-wing aircraft was mainly due to the reintroduction of 3 Rooivalk helicopters in June 2021</p>
Provision of a total of 18,459 planned flight hours, including 8,309 from commercial providers and 10,150 from military providers, for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search-and-rescue and casualty and medical evacuation	13,768	<p>Hours were flown, including 5,098 by commercial providers and 8,670 by military providers, for all services, including passenger services, cargo services, patrols and observation, search-and-rescue and casualty and medical evacuation. The lower number of flight hours was due to the reduction of within-mission travel owing to the COVID-19 pandemic and to the decision to replace the flights to Entebbe for rest and recuperation with a lump-sum payment</p>
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 38 aircraft, 17 airfields and 48 landing sites	40	Oversight of aviation safety standards was carried out for:
	7	Aircraft
	7	Airfields. The lower number of airfields was due to the decision to maintain only the airfields that are regularly used by the Mission
	57	Landing sites. The higher number of landing sites was due to the operational requirements of the military. The landing sites are used for helicopter operations, which include reconnaissance missions, resupply flights and military flights in support of ground troops

Budget, finance and reporting services

Provision of budget, finance and accounting services for a budget of \$1,087.8 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	Budget, finance and accounting services were provided for a budget of \$1,075.3 million, in line with delegated authority
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Finalization of annual financial statements for the Mission in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and United Nations financial rules and regulations	Yes	Annual financial statements for the Mission were finalized in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and United Nations financial rules and regulations
Civilian personnel services		
Provision of human resource services to 2,634 civilian personnel (638 international staff, 1,627 national staff, 57 temporary positions and 312 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority	2,625	Human resource services were provided to an average of: Civilian personnel (632 international staff, 1,617 national staff, 56 holders of temporary positions and 320 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority The slightly lower number was due to a slightly higher vacancy rate for international staff and national General Service staff
Provision of in-mission training courses for 5,793 civilian personnel and support for outside-mission training for 111 civilian personnel	2,532	Civilian personnel were trained in the Mission Support was provided for outside-mission training for 1 civilian staff member The lower number of civilian personnel trained was due mainly to travel restrictions and physical distancing rules in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Support for processing of 5,697 in-mission and 314 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 262 travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel	4,912	Requests for travel within the mission area for non-training purposes were processed. The lower number of in-mission travel requests was due to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	131	Requests for travel outside the mission area for non-training purposes were processed. The lower number of outside-mission travel requests was due to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	156	Travel requests for training purposes for civilian personnel were processed. The lower number of travel requests for training purposes was due to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Facility, infrastructure and engineering services		
Maintenance and repair services for a total of 109 mission sites in 13 locations	109	Mission sites in 13 locations were maintained and repaired
Construction or maintenance of 200 kilometres of road, 10 culverts and 10 bridges, 10 airfields and 66 helipads	166	Kilometres of road, 11 culverts, 3 bridges, 10 airfields and 66 helipads were constructed and maintained

		<p>The lower number of kilometres of road was due to the overall slowdown of business activity in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in slower delivery times and the unavailability of construction materials</p> <p>The higher number of culverts was due to the operational need to maintain the Mission's main supply routes</p> <p>The lower number of bridges was due to delays in ratifying the memorandum of understanding between the Congolese Office of Roads and MONUSCO and to delays in the transportation of materials from Entebbe to various locations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo</p>
Operation and maintenance of 869 United Nations-owned generators and 3,707 solar panels/plants in addition to electricity services contracted from local providers	869	United Nations-owned generators were operated and maintained
	3,698	Solar panels/plants were operated and maintained. The lower number of panels/plants was due to the writing off of broken panels/plants
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (25 waste treatment plants in 9 locations, 35 water treatment and purification plants in 9 locations and 6 water bottling plants in 6 locations)	Yes	<p>United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (27 waste treatment plants in 9 locations, 31 water treatment and purification plants in 8 locations and 6 water bottling plants in 6 locations) were operated and maintained</p> <p>The higher number of waste treatment plants was due to the installation of additional plants in Bendera and Bukavu</p> <p>The lower number of water treatment and purification plants was due to delays in the installation of 4 plants as a result of changes in operational requirements based on the reconfiguration of troop deployment</p>
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal services in 12 locations	Yes	Waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal services, were provided in 12 locations
Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance and pest control in 9 locations	Yes	Cleaning, ground maintenance and pest control services were provided in 9 locations

Fuel management services

Management of supply and storage of 33.5 million litres of petrol, including 18.4 million for air operations, 6.0 million for ground transportation and 9.1 million for generators and other facilities, and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 5 United Nations-operated and 19 contractor-operated locations	28.7	<p>Million litres of petrol were supplied and stored, including 13.7 million for air operations, 4.5 million for ground transportation and 10.5 million for generators and other facilities in 28 contractor-operated locations</p> <p>The lower consumption of Jet A-1 fuel was due to lower utilization of approved flight hours as a result of the reduction of within-mission travel owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, the decision to replace the flights to Entebbe for rest and recuperation with a lump-sum payment and the reduction in air operations in May and June 2021 owing to the volcanic eruption in Goma</p> <p>The lower consumption of fuel for ground transportation was due to a reduction in vehicle movements as a result of travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and reduced movement in Goma in May and June 2021 owing to the volcanic eruption</p> <p>The increased consumption of generator fuel was due to the unreliability of the provision of electricity by the national power grid throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo</p> <p>As of 31 July 2020, the Mission no longer operates distribution points. After a review of distribution points, it was decided to add 4 additional locations for better coverage in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (26 distribution points) and Uganda (2 distribution points)</p>
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Geospatial, information and telecommunications technology services

Provision of and support for 5,405 handheld portable radios, 1,891 mobile radios for vehicles and 339 base station radios	5,601	Handheld portable radios were provided and supported. The higher number of handheld portable radios was due to the requirement to provide radios to local individual contractors hired in the context of expanded activities driven by the COVID-19 pandemic, the volcanic eruption and the continued support to activities in Kananga
	2,564	Mobile radios for vehicles were provided and supported. The higher number of mobile radios was due to delays in the write-off process and the continued support to activities in Kananga
	176	Base station radios were provided and supported. The lower number of base station radios was due to the migration from base station radios to mobile radios for compliance with the minimum operating security standards

Operation and maintenance of 39 FM radio broadcast stations and 9 radio production facilities	42	FM radio broadcast stations were operated and maintained. The higher number of broadcast stations was due to the addition of 3 transmitters, in Bunia, Butembo and Beni, to increase the coverage of Radio Okapi
	9	Radio production facilities were operated and maintained
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 38 very small aperture terminals and 119 microwave links, and provision of satellite and mobile phone service plans	35	Very small aperture terminals were operated and maintained. The lower number was due mainly to the continued optimization of the MONUSCO satellite network, which resulted in the decommissioning and write-off of very small aperture terminals
	122	Microwave links were operated and maintained. The higher number of microwave links was due to an increased redundancy configuration to ensure a more reliable network and to the support of a telecommuting environment in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Provision of and support for 3,921 computing devices and 864 printers for an average strength of 4,128 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 1,417 computing devices and 48 printers for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	3,988	Computing devices were provided and supported for an average strength of 4,128 civilian and uniformed end users. The higher number of computing devices was due to delays in the write-off process
	649	Printers were provided and supported for civilian and uniformed end users. The lower number of printers was due to delays in the arrival of printers to replace the printers that were written off
	1,417	Computing devices were provided and supported for the connectivity of contingent personnel and for other common services
	48	Printers were provided and supported for the connectivity of contingent personnel and for other common services
Support for and maintenance of 24 local area networks and 51 wide area networks at 24 sites	21	Local area networks and 51 wide area networks were supported and maintained at 21 sites. The lower number of local area networks and locations was due to the closure of the Tshikapa and Kananga field offices and the Goma TMK (Transport multimodal de Kivu) compound
Analysis of geospatial data covering 20,686 square kilometres, maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 25 maps	Yes	Geospatial data covering 21,513 square kilometres were analysed, topographic and thematic layers were maintained and 28 maps were produced. The map production area included large water bodies, which resulted in the production of 3 additional map sheets. The larger scale of geospatial data coverage was due to the requirement to map airport areas that fell outside the planned coverage area to monitor rehabilitation works of runways and airport facilities across the area of operation

Medical services

Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (10 level I clinics/dispensaries) and support to contingent-owned medical facilities (50 level I clinics, 2 level II hospitals and 1 level III hospital) in 9 locations, as well as maintenance of contractual arrangements with 6 hospitals/clinics	Yes	United Nations-owned medical facilities (10 level I clinics/dispensaries) were operated and maintained. Contingent-owned medical facilities (50 level I clinics, 2 level II hospitals and 1 level III hospital) in 9 locations were supported and contractual arrangements with 6 hospitals/clinics were maintained
Maintenance of arrangements for medical evacuation to 9 medical facilities (2 level II, 5 level III and 2 level IV) in 4 locations inside the mission area and 2 locations outside the mission area	Yes	Medical evacuation arrangements to 9 medical facilities (2 level II, 5 level III and 2 level IV) were maintained in 4 locations inside the mission area and 2 locations outside the mission area

Supply chain management services

Provision of planning and sourcing support for the acquisition of goods and commodities at an estimated value of \$297.0 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	Planning and sourcing support was provided for the acquisition of goods and commodities at an estimated value of \$316.9 million, in line with delegated authority. The higher amount was due mainly to an increase in demand for the acquisition of vehicles and COVID-19-related medical materials
Receipt, management and onward distribution of 14,400 tons of cargo within the mission area	14,652	Tons of cargo were received, managed and distributed within the mission area. The higher tonnage was due mainly to internal cargo movements from closing locations
Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories and equipment below the threshold value, with a total historical cost of \$349.2 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	<p>Property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories and equipment below the threshold were managed, accounted for and reported, with a total historical cost of \$313.6 million, in line with delegated authority</p> <p>The decrease in MONUSCO holdings by \$35.6 million (representing a 10 per cent decline in holdings) was due to the write-off and derecognition of assets from the two closing locations in the Kasai region</p>

Uniformed personnel services

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of 15,425 military and police personnel (184 military observers, 324 military staff officers, 13,065 contingent personnel, 532 United Nations police officers and 1,320 formed police personnel) and 63 government-provided personnel	14,403	<p>Military and police personnel (163 military observers, 301 military staff officers, 12,554 contingent personnel, 334 United Nations police officers and 1,051 formed police personnel) and 56 government-provided personnel on average were emplaced, rotated and repatriated</p> <p>The lower overall number was due to a higher vacancy rate for contingent personnel and to delays in the deployment of 200 United Nations police officers and one formed police unit owing to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
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Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 50 military and formed police units at 67 sites	Yes	Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 50 military and formed police units were carried out at 62 geographical sites. The lower number of sites was due to the closure of 5 temporary operating bases
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 14,702 military contingents and formed police personnel	13,605	Rations, combat rations and water were supplied and stored for an average strength of 13,605 military contingents and formed police personnel. The lower strength was due to a higher vacancy rate for contingent personnel and to delays in the deployment of one formed police unit owing to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 15,425 military and police personnel and 63 government-provided personnel	14,403	Support was provided for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of:
	56	Military and police personnel Government-provided personnel The lower strength was due to a higher vacancy rate for contingent personnel and government-provided personnel and to delays in the deployment of 200 United Nations police officers and one formed police unit owing to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Support for the processing of 529 in-mission and 7 outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes and 17,482 travel requests for training purposes	650	In-mission travel requests for non-training purposes. The higher number of in-mission travel requests was due mainly to the relocation of military personnel owing to the volcanic eruption in Goma
	14	Outside-mission travel requests for non-training purposes. The higher number of outside-mission travel requests was due mainly to unplanned pre-deployment visits owing to the arrival of new military units
	21,630	Travel requests for training purposes. The higher number of travel requests for training purposes was due mainly to an increase in the number of recommended in-house training courses offered by the Mission to military and police personnel

Vehicle management and ground transportation services

Operation and maintenance of 1,507 United Nations-owned vehicles (765 light passenger vehicles, 288 special-purpose vehicles, 24 ambulances, 28 armoured vehicles, 222 other specialized vehicles and 180 trailers and attachments), 3,023	1,667	United Nations-owned vehicles (1,034 light passenger vehicles, 253 special-purpose vehicles, 29 ambulances, 30 armoured vehicles, 189 other specialized vehicles and 132 trailers and vehicle attachments) were operated and maintained The higher number of vehicles was due mainly to delays in the write-off process for obsolete vehicles
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contingent-owned vehicles and 9 workshop and repair facilities	3,129	Contingent-owned vehicles were operated and maintained. The higher number of vehicles was due mainly to delays in the write-off process
	9	Workshop and repair facilities were operated and maintained
Conduct and discipline		
Implementation of a conduct and discipline awareness programme for 18,059 military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention and monitoring activities and recommendations on remedial actions	Yes	<p>A conduct and discipline programme for 12,600 military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention and monitoring activities and recommendations on remedial actions, with an emphasis on sexual exploitation and abuse and other misconduct, was implemented</p> <p>The lower number of personnel trained was due mainly to movement restrictions and physical distancing in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and to security challenges in the Beni area</p>
Facilitation of the referral of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse for medical, psychological and legal assistance, when and where misconduct has occurred, in close coordination with relevant partners	Yes	<p>The referral of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse for medical, psychological and legal assistance, when and where misconduct has occurred, in close coordination with relevant partners, was facilitated</p> <p>12 women and 4 girls were referred to UNFPA and UNICEF, respectively, for assistance/support. In line with the protocol established with partners, the victims were referred within 24 to 72 hours of receipt of the allegations</p>
Implementation of a community sensitization campaign targeting the population at risk, through 20 sensitization activities and the dissemination of outreach materials to 5,000 members of the communities, with the active support of the community-based complaint networks and nominated focal points	20	<p>A community sensitization campaign targeting the population at risk was conducted through 20 sensitization activities and the dissemination of outreach materials to 5,000 members of the communities, with the active support of the community-based complaint networks and nominated focal points</p> <p>Local communities were also supported with hand sanitizer, soap and face masks to fight against the spread of COVID-19. The face masks were inscribed with sensitization messages against sexual exploitation and abuse</p>
Assessment of all reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse, documentation of the allegations where prima facie evidence exists and referral of the allegations to the appropriate investigation entities for action	Yes	All 35 reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse were assessed and prima facie evidence was documented and processed, in a timely manner, and the cases that merited investigation were duly referred to the appropriate investigation entities for action
Provision of assistance to victims in collaboration with UNICEF and UNFPA	Yes	Assistance to victims was provided in collaboration with UNICEF and UNFPA

In Goma, the Mission continued to engage with UNICEF and UNFPA on mechanisms aimed at supporting and monitoring the support provided to victims. A standard operating procedure was developed on support persons for alleged victims during investigation and trials in connection with reported cases. Activities of the network for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in the Democratic Republic of the Congo have been strengthened

HIV/AIDS

Operation and maintenance of 5 HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all mission personnel	5	HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all mission personnel were operated and maintained
Organization of 20 mandatory awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS for 200 civilian mission personnel	20	Mandatory awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS for 195 civilian mission personnel were organized
Conduct of 90 mass sensitization programmes for 10,000 military and police personnel	110	Mass sensitization programmes were conducted for 7,082 military and police personnel. The higher number of programmes and lower number of participants was due to the smaller number of participants per session as a result of physical distancing rules in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Conduct of 60 induction training sessions for newly deployed and rotated military and police personnel	117	Induction training sessions were organized for newly deployed and rotated uniformed personnel. The higher number of induction sessions was due to a higher number of newly deployed and rotated uniformed personnel
Conduct of 15 refresher training sessions for 900 military personnel and 6 peer education training sessions in 6 mission locations for 100 military and police personnel	16	Refresher training sessions were conducted for 1,059 military personnel. The higher number of sessions and trainees was due to a higher demand for training
	6	Peer education training sessions were conducted in 6 mission locations for 100 military and police personnel
Conduct of 2 workshops on voluntary confidential counselling and testing for 30 HIV counsellors and 2 post-exposure prophylaxis workshops for 30 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians	2	Workshops on voluntary confidential counselling and testing were conducted for 32 HIV counsellors. The higher number of HIV counsellors was due to the inclusion of 2 counsellors from United Nations agencies
	1	Post-exposure prophylaxis workshop was organized for 18 post-exposure prophylaxis custodians. The lower number of workshops and custodians was due to the cancellation of 1 workshop owing to the volcanic eruption in Goma
Conduct of a promotion campaign on voluntary confidential counselling and testing each quarter in different mission locations	Yes	A promotion campaign on voluntary confidential counselling and testing was conducted each quarter in different mission locations

Provision of voluntary confidential counselling and testing to 4,500 mission personnel	Yes	Voluntary confidential counselling and testing was provided to 2,051 mission personnel. The lower number of personnel was due to delays in the delivery of test kit supplies as a result of global logistical challenges in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Conduct of 20 mobile missions on voluntary confidential counselling and testing within the battalions	21	Mobile missions on voluntary confidential counselling and testing were conducted within the battalions. The higher number of mobile missions was due mainly to additional requests for voluntary confidential counselling and testing from the battalions
Conduct of 1 assessment study to determine the impact of and guide subsequent implementation of sections-mandated activities	1	Assessment study was conducted to determine the impact of and guide subsequent implementation of sections-mandated activities
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the entire mission area; 1,300 quick-response interventions in support of United Nations personnel; 300 escorts conducted by the United Nations security quick reaction team; and weekly radio checks for United Nations personnel	Yes	Security services were provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the entire mission area
	2,528	Quick-response interventions were carried out in support of United Nations personnel. The higher number of interventions was due to a higher demand as a result of the volcanic eruption in Goma and the related movement of staff
	930	Escorts were conducted by the United Nations security quick reaction team. The higher number of escorts was due to the movement of staff during the volcanic eruption in Goma
	Weekly	Radio checks were provided for United Nations personnel.
24-hour close protection for senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	24-hour close protection was provided for senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials
Provision of fire and rescue response 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to United Nations premises and personnel residences in Kinshasa and Goma; conduct of 30 fire evacuation drills mission-wide; and training of 1,200 staff members in basic fire and safety and the use of extinguishers	Yes	Fire and rescue response was provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to United Nations premises and personnel residences in Kinshasa and Goma
	7	Fire evacuation drills were conducted mission-wide
	95	Staff members were trained in basic fire and safety and on the use of extinguishers The lower number of fire evacuation drills and staff members trained was due to the postponement of drills and training as a result of restrictions on the gathering of people in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Preparation of 600 comprehensive investigation reports on road traffic accidents, thefts of or damages to MONUSCO property, burglaries, losses and any other incidents involving United Nations staff, premises and property	576	Comprehensive investigation reports were prepared on road traffic accidents, thefts of or damages to MONUSCO property, burglaries, losses and other incidents involving United Nations staff, premises and property

Conduct of training for 50 international United Nations security officers on firearms and 500 United Nations staff on safe and secure approaches to field environments; and 400 security awareness briefings for all mission staff	3	International United Nations security officers were trained on firearms. The lower number of security officers trained was due mainly to restrictions on the gathering of people in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	624	United Nations staff were trained on safe and secure approaches to field environments. The higher number of staff trained was due to the conduct of the trainings through Microsoft Teams, which meant that more participants could be reached
	493	Security awareness briefings were conducted for all mission staff. The higher number of briefings was due to the conduct of the briefings through Microsoft Teams, which meant that more participants could be reached
Preparation of 22 security risk management documents; 4,000 integrated United Nations daily security reports; 4 danger pay justifications; 22 security plans with annexes; and 4 country briefing notes	22	Security risk management documents were prepared
	360	Integrated United Nations security reports were prepared. The security reports are prepared daily
	4	Danger pay justifications were prepared
	22	Security plans with annexes were prepared
	4	Country briefing notes were prepared
	486	Mission-wide security assessments, including residential surveys, were conducted. The lower number of assessments and surveys was due to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	Yes	Geolocation of all United Nations facilities was updated and uploaded to the United Nations Security Managers Information Network site
Processing of 52,000 identity cards for civilian and military personnel	47,000	Identity cards for civilian and military personnel were processed. The lower number of cards was due to higher overall actual vacancy rates for military and police personnel
Screening of 100,000 passengers at MONUSCO air terminals	50,000	Passengers were screened at MONUSCO air terminals. The lower number of passengers was due to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	32 890.2	29 091.4	3 798.8	11.5
Military contingents	415 984.9	389 607.2	26 377.7	6.3
United Nations police	32 843.5	20 266.7	12 576.8	38.3
Formed police units	44 360.0	33 955.5	10 404.5	23.5
Subtotal	526 078.6	472 920.8	53 157.8	10.1
Civilian personnel				
International staff	147 829.3	139 212.8	8 616.5	5.8
National staff	84 214.6	87 640.1	(3 425.5)	(4.1)
United Nations Volunteers	16 747.7	21 814.1	(5 066.4)	(30.3)
General temporary assistance	5 285.1	5 840.2	(555.1)	(10.5)
Government-provided personnel	3 930.0	3 074.3	855.7	21.8
Subtotal	258 006.7	257 581.5	425.2	0.2
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants and consulting services	708.8	187.6	521.2	73.5
Official travel	5 444.9	6 820.7	(1 375.8)	(25.3)
Facilities and infrastructure	58 248.8	49 619.7	8 629.1	14.8
Ground transportation	13 657.2	18 296.2	(4 639.0)	(34.0)
Air operations	125 650.1	106 604.8	19 045.3	15.2
Marine operations	345.0	887.6	(542.6)	(157.3)
Communications and information technology	38 169.1	42 635.0	(4 465.9)	(11.7)
Medical	1 558.7	2 873.3	(1 314.6)	(84.3)
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	45 970.7	42 213.0	3 757.7	8.2
Quick-impact projects	1 500.0	1 481.4	18.6	1.2
Subtotal	291 253.3	271 619.3	19 634.0	6.7
Gross requirements	1 075 338.6	1 002 121.6	73 217.0	6.8
Staff assessment income	26 394.2	26 910.5	(516.3)	(2.0)
Net requirements	1 048 944.4	975 211.1	73 733.3	7.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	1 075 338.6	1 002 121.6	73 217.0	6.8

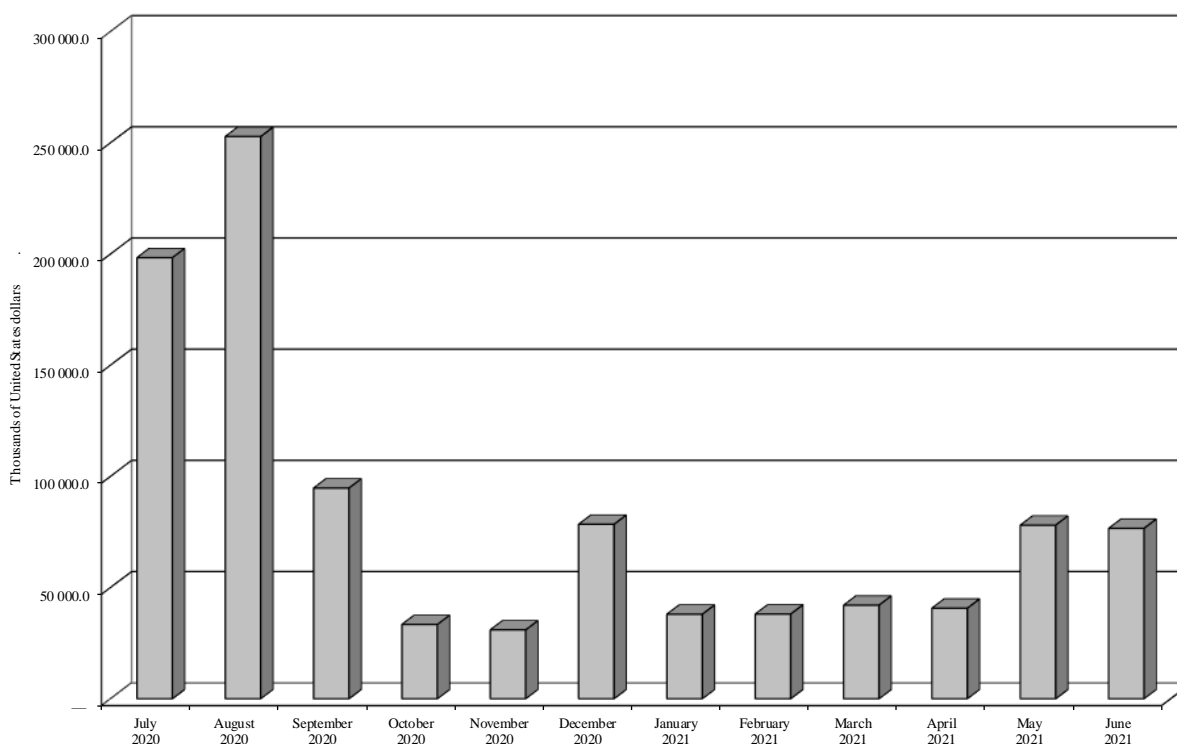
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Apportionment		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	526 078.6	—	526 078.6
II. Civilian personnel	258 006.7	—	258 006.7
III. Operational costs	291 253.3	—	291 253.3
Total	1 075 338.6	—	1 075 338.6
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			—

63. There were no redeployments across groups during the reporting period.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



64. The higher expenditure in July and August 2020 was due mainly to the creation of yearly commitments for the rental of premises; rations for troops and formed police personnel; petrol, oil and lubricants for generators, vehicles and aircraft; reimbursement of standard costs in respect of troops and formed police personnel and for contingent-owned equipment; commercial contracts and letters of assist for the Mission's aviation fleet; daily allowance of military and police personnel; bank charges; charges related to United Nations Volunteers; and contracts for individual contractors.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	1 170.5
Other/miscellaneous revenue	2 033.3
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	19 899.2
Total	23 103.0

E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Major equipment	
Military contingents	61 275.2
Formed police units	5 436.0
Subtotal	66 711.2
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	58 574.9
Formed police units	3 927.5
Subtotal	62 502.4
Total	129 213.6

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.8	1 July 2017	30 June 2017
Intensified operational condition factor	2.9	1 July 2017	30 June 2017
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	4.7	1 July 2017	30 June 2017
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0–3.5		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	17 074.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	17 074.3

^a Representing the rental value of land and buildings, airport fees and landing rights, radio frequency fees and vehicle registration.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	\$3 798.8	11.5%

65. The reduced requirements were due mainly to a higher actual average delayed deployment rate of 29.7 per cent compared with the approved delayed deployment factor of 23 per cent, as a result of travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the lower actual cost of travel of \$1,560 per one-way trip compared with the budgeted cost of \$2,465.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$26 377.7	6.3%

66. The reduced requirements were due mainly to: (a) a higher actual average delayed deployment rate of 8.0 per cent, compared with the approved delayed deployment factor of 4.2 per cent, owing to the early repatriation of one airfield services unit and the delay in the deployment of one battalion as a result of travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; (b) lower requirements for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation owing to the reverse rotation of troops and improved sequencing of flights, which led to an improvement in fleet utilization, and the combination of military units during rotations; (c) a lower actual average daily cost of rations of \$4.24 compared with the budgeted average daily cost of \$5.17; (d) the use of reserve packs in lieu of fresh rations for 14 days, as the packs were close to their expiry date; (e) the receipt of a discount for prompt payment for rations and other discounts; and (f) delays in the deployment of the equipment of one battalion, two quick reaction forces and other supporting units as a result of disruptions in the movement of cargo in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

67. The overall reduction in requirements was offset in part by lower unserviceability and non-deployment rates and better self-sustainment performance against the memorandums of understanding for contingent-owned equipment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$12 576.8	38.3%

¹ Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or \$100,000.

68. The reduced requirements were due mainly to a higher actual average delayed deployment rate of 43.5 per cent compared with the approved delayed deployment factor of 10 per cent, owing to the non-deployment of 200 United Nations police personnel as a result of travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$10 404.5	23.5%

69. The reduced requirements were due mainly to: (a) a higher actual average delayed deployment rate of 25.5 per cent compared with the approved delayed deployment factor of 6.4 per cent, owing to the cancellation of the deployment of one formed police unit as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from the Kasai region; (b) a lower actual average daily cost of rations of \$4.89 compared with the budgeted average daily cost of \$5.58; (c) the use of reserve packs in lieu of fresh rations for 14 days, as the packs were close to their expiry date; and (d) the receipt of a discount for prompt payment for rations and other discounts.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	\$8 616.5	5.8%

70. The reduced requirements were due mainly to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 12.2 per cent compared with the approved vacancy factor of 11.4 per cent, and the postponement of entitlement travel owing to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$3 425.5)	(4.1%)

71. The increased requirements were due mainly to a lower actual average vacancy rate for National Professional Officers of 10.6 per cent compared with the approved vacancy factor of 17.6 per cent, and an increase in the salary scale in Uganda of 6.5 per cent for National Professional Officers and 5.1 per cent for national General Service staff effective 1 September 2020. The increase in requirements was offset in part by a higher actual average vacancy rate for national General Service staff of 5.4 per cent compared with the approved vacancy factor of 4.1 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$5 066.4)	(30.3%)

72. The increased requirements were due mainly to a lower actual average vacancy rate of 7.4 per cent for international United Nations Volunteers compared with the approved vacancy factor of 9.6 per cent, and higher entitlements, including a higher average actual volunteer living allowance of \$2,853, compared with the budgeted amount of \$2,414.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$555.1)	(10.5%)

73. The increased requirements were due mainly to higher-than-planned entitlement payments, including termination indemnity, repatriation grant and education grant, and the Mission's share of costs for general temporary assistance related to activities for the Umoja implementation support project.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$855.7	21.8%

74. The reduced requirements were due mainly to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 37.8 per cent compared with the approved vacancy factor of 30.0 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants and consulting services	\$521.2	73.5%

75. The reduced requirements were due mainly to the cancellation of a number of consultancies as a result of travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, including a consultancy to provide advice and expertise on organizational and institutional structures, entities and stakeholders among the State security forces, a consultancy to conduct conflict analysis and programme development and a consultancy to monitor and evaluate the Mission's contribution to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$1 375.8)	(25.3%)

76. The increased requirements were due mainly to the relocation of all international and national staff and their dependants based in Goma as a result of the volcanic eruption in May and June 2021. The increase in requirements was offset in part by reduced requirements as a result of travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$8 629.1	14.8%

77. The reduced requirements were due mainly to: (a) a lower number of claims for expended ammunition from troop-contributing countries; (b) delays in the acquisition of field defence supplies and construction materials as a result of disruptions to the supply chain in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; (c) cancellation or delays in the implementation of construction projects, including the construction of a level II hospital facility in Beni, the drilling of water wells and connection to local waterline systems, as a result of changes in operational requirements such as the closure of sites and the reconfiguration of the Force, and the construction of Hululu, Osso and Lushoga bridges; (d) a lower actual weighted average price of diesel fuel of \$0.7379 per litre compared with the budgeted price of \$1.0067 per litre; (e) efforts to decrease the level of stock holdings of expendable products in the Mission, resulting in a reduction in the acquisition of engineering supplies; and (f) the postponement of the acquisition of consumables to make water-bottles and plumbing materials as result of supply chain disruptions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

78. The overall reduction in requirements was offset in part by: (a) an increase in the acquisition of prefabricated facilities and accommodation equipment to implement the recommendations of the facility security surveys on the installation of support buildings at the concentration point in Mavivi in order to accommodate staff in times of crises and the provision of hard-wall accommodation to existing military contingents that were still accommodated in tents; (b) an increase in the number of claims for residential security for uniformed personnel; and (c) the acquisition of generators to replace the ones that were past their life expectancy in order to improve the dependability of the power supply in camps.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$4 639.0)	(34.0%)

79. The increased requirements were due mainly to the replacement of light passenger vehicles, armoured vehicles and ambulances that were past their life expectancy.

80. The increase in requirements was offset in part by a lower actual weighted average price of diesel fuel of \$0.7379 per litre compared with the budgeted price of \$1.0067 per litre; and lower consumption of fuel owing to a reduction in movements by road in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	\$19 045.3	15.2%

81. The reduced requirements were due mainly to: (a) the replacement of 4 Mi-24 helicopters with a flight hour rate of \$7,979 with 4 armoured Mi-8 helicopters with a flight hour rate of \$4,267; (b) a lower utilization rate and lower number of hours flown as a result of travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; (c) the early release of 1 Mi-8 helicopter on 1 March 2021 in line with the Mission's withdrawal from the Kasai region; (d) the early release of 1 fixed-wing aircraft in January 2021 as a result of the decision to replace the regular passenger flights to Entebbe for rest and recuperation with a lump-sum payment; (e) the volcanic eruption in Goma, which resulted in the cancellation of all regular flights to and from Goma in late May and early June 2021; and (f) a lower actual weighted average price of fuel of \$0.6903 per litre compared with the budgeted price of \$0.9621 per litre.

82. The overall reduction in requirements was offset in part by the acquisition of specialized vehicles, including panel vans, tow tractors and K-loaders, in connection with the overhaul of the Goma airport, as it became the main entry hub into the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Marine operations	(\$542.6)	(157.3%)

83. The increased requirements were due mainly to the additional acquisition of sea containers for the transportation of prefabricated facilities and generators.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications and information technology	(\$4 465.9)	(11.7%)

84. The increased requirements were due mainly to: (a) the acquisition of containerized modular centres to modernize and relocate data centres following incidents caused by electrical failure; (b) the replacement of checkpoint firewalls that were past their life expectancy and no longer supported by the manufacturer; (c) the upgrade and migration to an encrypted TETRA environment of radio communications for military operations owing to security concerns; (d) the acquisition of servers, computers, storage drives and network equipment to enhance and modernize the Mission's physical security system in order to meet United Nations security standards; (e) the upgrade and migration of the physical security system of the Entebbe Support Base to a new technological platform in support of surveillance cameras; and (f) the acquisition of outdoor/indoor radio units to enhance and expand the microwave connectivity infrastructure mission-wide in support of critical home connections in order to accommodate the remote working environment in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

85. The overall increase in requirements was offset in part by reduced requirements for telecommunications and network services owing mainly to the continued optimization of Internet service provisioning and the competitive rates offered through several system contracts in place for Internet services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	(\$1 314.6)	(84.3%)

86. The increased requirements were due mainly to the acquisition of medical equipment to set up a COVID-19 centre and for the care of COVID-19 patients in the Mission's existing medical structures; the provision of medical services to COVID-19 patients within and outside the Mission area; a higher number of medical evacuations for patients receiving highly specialized care, resulting in higher costs for services; and the acquisition of medical supplies and specialized medication in support of COVID-19 preventive activities and for the treatment of COVID-19 patients.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$3 757.7	8.2%

87. The reduced requirements were due mainly to the lower rate of implementation of programmatic activities as a result of restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, of armed conflict in some areas and of the volcanic eruption in Goma.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

88. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are:

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$73,217,000 with respect to the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2021 amounting to \$23,103,000 from investment revenue (\$1,170,500), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$2,033,300) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$19,899,200).

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 75/300, including the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the Assembly

A. General Assembly

(Resolution 75/300)

<i>Decision/request</i>	<i>Action taken to implement decision/request</i>
Reiterates its grave concern about the continued threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, including through the use of safe and effective vaccines for civilian and uniformed personnel, maintaining the continuity of mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country (para. 13).	<p>In the fight against COVID-19, United Nations entities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo contributed to: (a) strengthening analytical and research capacities as well as surveillance and investigation of COVID-19 cases throughout the country; (b) supporting the governance of the health sector; (c) building capacity for the management of COVID-19 cases; (d) strengthening hygiene, prevention and infection control measures in health facilities and in the community; (e) strengthening the COVID-19 emergency logistics system; and (f) ensuring the continuity of health services in provinces affected by COVID-19.</p> <p>The Mission's large-scale communication campaign contributed to the high rate of vaccination among personnel, using posters, digital resources and interactive webinars to counter misinformation and debunk vaccination myths. The Mission also organized information town hall meetings for several United Nations agencies. Highlighting a best practice developed by the Mission, a video on the COVID-19 vaccination walk-in clinics was featured on the global iSeek site.</p> <p>The Mission further developed a practice note on MONUSCO operations during the COVID-19 pandemic, which captured best practices, lessons learned and recommendations in the areas of mandate implementation, support to national authorities, duty of care and contingency planning and was published on the Peace Operations Policy and Practice Database. Key best practices in mandate implementation and mitigation measures highlighted in the note included: (a) the increased reliance on remote information provision through community alert networks to inform operations and include COVID-19 mitigation measures in community protection plans; (b) the launch of Okapi école as a daily radio broadcast learning programme for 27 million students affected by school closures owing to the pandemic,</p>

*Decision/request**Action taken to implement decision/request*

Notes the measures adopted to mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on peacekeeping operations, including facilitating the continued implementation of mission mandates while ensuring the health and safety of peacekeeping personnel and local communities in the host country, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updated information on the impact of the pandemic, the lessons learned, best practices and how the Mission improved its preparedness and resilience and collaborated with the host Government and regional and subregional actors in response to the pandemic in the context of the next performance report and budget submission for the Mission (para. 14).

implemented as a joint initiative with the Ministry of Education and UNICEF over the course of six months and rebroadcast by 44 radio stations across the country; (c) high-level advocacy for the release of 4,323 minor offenders to decongest prisons and reduce the risk of pandemic outbreaks in those institutions; and (d) support for the Government's COVID-19 contact tracing and geolocation efforts, through which 2,004 contacts were traced.

Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, cases among MONUSCO personnel have largely aligned with the incidence rates in the host country, particularly during the second wave of the pandemic in the first quarter of 2021. As the number of nationally recorded cases started escalating towards mid-2021, the United Nations COVID-19 vaccination roll-out ensured that the protection conferred by the vaccination programme, alongside continued public health measures, kept cases among MONUSCO personnel controlled and manageable. The start of the vaccination programme is hence presumed to have been a decisive factor in limiting cases within MONUSCO and the United Nations system in the country amidst peaks recorded among the national population.

As regards the first phase of the vaccine roll-out, the Mission faced challenges in registering and scheduling staff for vaccination owing to difficulties in using the global Everbridge platform in a field setting with a large number of field offices. The initial best practices identified included: (a) the set-up of walk-in and pop-up clinics in central locations of mission compounds in five field offices, allowing eligible personnel and dependants to be assisted by personnel from the Field Technology Section with on-the-spot Everbridge registration and immediate vaccination, in addition to the Everbridge appointment system; (b) the deployment of mobile medical teams composed of medical personnel from the Mission and the country team equipped with demand-based, predetermined doses of the vaccine to remote locations with only a limited number of United Nations personnel; and (c) the hosting of in-person, focus group discussions at the field office level to inform personnel about the benefits of vaccination and refute any misinformation about the vaccine.

Notes with concern the mid- and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery of countries and regions in conflict, especially those in Africa (para. 15).

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission is responsible and accountable for the use of its programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the Mission operates, and to include, in his next budget submission and performance report, detailed information on the programmatic activities of the Mission, including on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates,

Initial challenges and lessons learned in the first phase of the vaccination roll-out included: (a) the inherent risk of shared, high population density accommodations of uniformed contingents, which may trigger sudden, large-scale pandemic outbreaks; (b) the continued hesitancy among national staff and individual contractors to get vaccinated, which can be partly attributed to the delay in rolling out the Government's national vaccination programme with the support of COVAX; and (c) an overall vaccination scepticism and COVID-19 fatigue among personnel owing to the extended duration of the pandemic and the comparatively low infection and mortality rates officially recorded in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

With regard to improvements to the Mission's overall preparedness for and resilience to pandemics, the Mission established a framework of operations comprised of long-term impact projections on mandate implementation and a decision-making matrix on adapted programming for field offices, to ensure COVID-19 prevention while delivering on essential activities. During the suspension of troop rotations between March and June 2020, the Mission successfully adjusted its existing capacity to sustain its footprint in high-risk areas, compensating for the non-availability of units in quarantine and minimizing the impact on mandate delivery.

Under the multi-partner United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund, a joint programme proposed by UNFPA, UN-Women and UNHCR was selected for funding in September 2020 to promote participatory, joint and inclusive actions in North Kivu. The programme focused on vulnerable women and girls among refugees, displaced people and host communities who did not receive assistance owing to COVID-19 prevention measures. A second joint programme by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, UNDP and UN-Women focused on strengthening health and socioeconomic resilience in rural areas through access to green electricity.

The Mission's programmatic activities were included as outputs in the Mission's results-based budgeting framework and aligned with expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement. All proposed interventions were developed in full consultation with heads of sections and offices based on mandate and needs analyses. Thematic projects were further endorsed by the pillar heads and the Head of Mission.

Decision/request

on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities and on the performance by the Mission of appropriate oversight (para. 22).

Also emphasizes the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions, and implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, and in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related economic losses with the aim of ensuring full compliance with financial regulations and rules, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports (para. 37).

Action taken to implement decision/request

As part of the results-based budgeting performance assessment, regular monitoring of programme implementation has been undertaken throughout the financial year to identify implementation bottlenecks and address them accordingly. The Project Management Unit ensured continuous quality oversight and monitoring of and reporting on the progress of projects, while the Budget and Finance Section and the Strategic Planning Cell provided monthly financial status reports on the disbursements of programmatic funding to the Mission's resource stewardship executive committee.

The Mission, through the Strategic Planning Cell undertook a midterm review, highlighting areas of progress and challenges to the implementation of programmatic activities.

Throughout the performance period, the Mission remained dedicated to supporting and coordinating all oversight functions, including those of Office of Internal Oversight Services and the Board of Auditors. The Mission facilitated entry and exit conferences and provided responses to the audit communications of both the Office and the Board. The Mission also followed up on the implementation of audit recommendations, which have been reported on the recommendation tracking platform of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (TeamMate) regularly. A large number of recommendations have been closed as a result.

The Mission also continued to embrace the Secretary-General's reform agenda and implement management reforms designed by the Department of Management, Strategy, Policy and Compliance and the Department of Operational Support. The Mission introduced several key performance indicators aimed at achieving efficiencies and effectiveness in resource management and was also at the forefront in piloting and testing projects geared towards reform. The Mission continued to ensure the utilization of the delegation of authority in a proper manner and reported on any exceptions. Business intelligence has also been strengthened through supply chain management to ensure proper demand planning and forecasting of requirements and the execution of a well-structured acquisition plan and process.

In addition, the Mission continued to perform self-evaluations of internal control systems and risk factors; perform accountability checks; conduct joint inspections; report on fraud and presumptive fraud cases; and perform other oversight functions related to the Ethics Office, financial disclosure reporting and reviews by standing committees, such as the local committee on contracts or the local property survey board.

B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

([A/75/822/Add.6](#))

The Advisory Committee trusts that more information and best practices on the work of the digital unit, including with respect to the MONUSCO information strategy, will be provided in the context of the next performance report (para. 7).

The digital unit has enriched the Mission's communication narrative by producing and delivering content that goes beyond telling the stories. The new content empowered and gave voice to the representatives of communities and the Mission's partners and beneficiaries, who explained with their own words the positive impact the Mission had on their lives. The introduction of Talkwalker to monitor the conversation about MONUSCO on social and online media allowed the Mission to detect hate speech, misinformation and disinformation. Effective social media monitoring and the counter-narrative approach has helped to deconstruct the false beliefs spread by spoilers that MONUSCO has not accomplished much in 20 years of presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This proved to be efficient several times, particularly during the latest crisis in Beni. It also resulted in a proven decrease in the number of critics and negative sentiments about the Mission on its digital platforms.